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Earth: Scarcely Livable By 2000?

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI)—Time is running out for the world from becoming a starved, overcrowded, polluted, resource-poor planet, according to a report prepared for President Carter by the State Department and the Council on Environmental Quality.

The report, which Mr. Carter ordered three years ago, deals with long-term changes in the world's population, natural resources and environment, and the implications of those changes for global resource, population and environmental problems.

In an interview, Mr. Speth said that while the 800-page report presents no startling new findings, it is important and unique. "It is, for example, the first time this government or any government has made an effort to project the trends in all of these crucial areas at once," he said. "It is the most highly detailed and quantified study of these trends and their interrelationship ever made. And it provides the basis for major studies forward for domestic and international policy. We have to understand that these are absolutely crucial issues we must address for humanitarian and security reasons."

The report presents these forecasts on population, income, resources and the environment:

Study sees 'potential for global problems of alarming proportions'

As a result of the report, Mr. Carter will establish a new Cabinet-level "Task Force on Global Resources and the Environment" under the chairmanship of Gus Speth, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, to make sure that "high priority attention is given to important global resource, population and environmental problems."

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Population

There will be little slowdown in the rapid growth of the world's population, which will increase from 4 billion in 1975 to 6.35 billion in 2000. Most of the added

populace will be in the poorer, less developed countries.

There will be major shifts of population from rural to urban areas. Mexico City, with a population of 11 million in 1975, will have 31.6 million by 2000.

Income

While the output of goods and services is expected to grow more rapidly in many less developed countries than in the industrialized nations, the gap between rich and poor will increase because population growth will keep per capita income low in the poorer countries.

While per capita gross national product is expected to reach \$8,000 annually in 1975 dollars in the industrialized countries and \$14,212 in the United States, in the less developed countries per capita gnp will average less than \$600 a year.

Food

Assuming no deterioration caused by climate changes or other factors, world food production is expected to increase about 90 percent between 1970 and 2000, and per capita production nearly 15 percent. However, most of the increased food consumption will be in countries where diets already are adequate or better. Meanwhile, the price of food

in constant dollars is expected to double within 20 years, largely because of the rising price of petroleum used in agricultural production.

Fisheries

The world fish harvest, an important source of protein, leveled off in 1970 and is not expected to increase much, if at all, by the year 2000. Despite increased fish farming and the gathering of non-traditional marine species, such as Arctic krill, pollution and over-fishing are likely to keep the harvest at no more than current levels.

Forests

Deforestation of the world is proceeding rapidly and per capita supplies of growing stocks of wood is expected to decline 47 percent worldwide by 2000. The shortage will be critical in cultures that depend on firewood for fuel.

Water

Regional water shortages, already serious in many parts of the world, are likely to be worse 20 years from now because of greater demand for water for human consumption, irrigation and new systems of energy production.

Energy

During the 1990s, world oil production will reach maximum capacity and prices will continue to rise as demand also increases sharply. The burden of energy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Carter Met With Libyan Aide After His Brother's Contacts

Way Cleared For Senate Investigation

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI)—The Senate today created a nine-member, blue-ribbon panel to launch an election-year investigation into the connection between Billy Carter and Libya.

The Senate acted by unanimous consent after Robert Byrd, the Democratic majority leader, and Howard Baker, the Republican minority leader, introduced a joint resolution to create the special body which — with three weeks remaining before the Democratic Party's convention — will investigate Billy Carter's ties with Libya and the way his case has been handled by his brother's administration.

The panel faces a deadline of Oct. 4. This is the target date for congressional adjournment and only a month before the general election. Sen. Baker, who had at first sought a larger special committee similar to that conducting the Watergate inquiry during the administration of Richard Nixon, said he is satisfied this investigation will be a good-faith effort for both sides to create a fair, nonpolitical inquiry into a sensitive political situation.

Powell Objects

White House spokesman Jody Powell objected yesterday to any comparison to Watergate, and said, "In general, we are dedicated to the proposition that we ought to be as forthcoming and straightforward in this matter as we possibly can."

"When I hear Republicans compare this to Watergate, it seems to me it might be worthwhile to make that comparison in detail," Mr. Powell said. "I think it will be very clear that in this instance the president has not attempted to obstruct justice or to influence the Justice Department or to contact the head of the criminal division." Nor, Mr. Powell said, did the president have his chief of staff and the White House counsel mislead the public in a conspiracy to withhold information.

He added today, "I have no doubt that at the end of all this we're going to come out all right." The White House mood was somber. Asked for comment by United Press International, first lady Rosalynn Carter said, "There is no comment about Billy I can make publicly."

The Senate panel will include four Democrats and three Republicans, to be named by chairman Birch Bayh, D-Ind., and ranking Republican member Strom Thurmond, R-S.C. One Democrat and one Republican also will be named from the Foreign Relations Committee by the Senate leadership. Both Sen. Bayh and Sen. Thurmond will have subpoena power.

House Republicans, meanwhile, angrily accused the Democratic leadership of trying to gag debate after acting Speaker Jim Wright of Texas postponed until the end of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Billy Carter, in a New York television interview, says he asked the permission of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to arrange a meeting last Nov. 27 between Zbigniew Brzezinski and a Libyan diplomat. Mr. Vance, asked later about the comment, said he could not remember having taken part in such a conversation.

He Protested On Embassy, Powell Says

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP)—President Carter held an undisclosed meeting last December with Libya's charge d'affaires in Washington about three weeks after his brother, Billy, arranged an introductory meeting between Zbigniew Brzezinski and the same Libyan.

When the White House issued a statement Tuesday on its involvement in the Billy Carter-Libya affair, press secretary Jody Powell indicated that there had been more than one contact involving the president's national security adviser and Ali al-Houderi. But he said nothing about the president's having personally met the Libyan diplomat.

Powell's Explanation

Early in the day yesterday, several diplomatic sources said that the president had met twice with Mr. Houderi. Last evening, Mr. Powell confirmed that Mr. Carter had met with Mr. Houderi once but said that he could find no record of a second meeting.

According to an explanation offered last night by Mr. Powell, the Dec. 6 meeting involved President Carter, Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Houderi. Mr. Powell said it grew out of a request by the Libyan to meet with the president's national security adviser. Mr. Houderi wanted to respond to the stiff rebuke he had received a day earlier at the State Department over the burning of the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli on Dec. 2.

Mr. Brzezinski agreed to the meeting and told the president about it. Mr. Powell said. The president then asked to see the Libyan personally to express his own displeasure over the burning of the embassy, he said. Mr. Carter spent 10 minutes with the envoy, Mr. Powell said.

The day before, Dec. 5, it had been publicly disclosed that the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi, sent a personal plea to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini urging the release of the U.S. hostages. President Carter told Mr. Houderi on Dec. 6 that he appreciated this gesture, Mr. Powell said.

The White House did not give State Department officials prior notice of the sessions with Mr. Houderi, diplomatic sources said. The State Department learned about the original Brzezinski-Billy Carter-Houderi meeting, on Nov. 27, in cables from U.S. diplomats in Tripoli, the sources said.

Mr. Powell, however, said he doubted that the State Department had not been informed. He quoted Mr. Brzezinski as saying that he "feels sure that Secretary Vance was informed of the Houderi meeting with the president and the one with Billy. He can't be sure if it was before or after the meetings took place." Cyrus Vance was secretary of state at the time.

Authoritative sources said that, if Mr. Vance got word of the meetings after the fact, he did not share it with others at the State Department.

One source said the State Department had still not been given any official information about the meeting.

'I Knew Implications'

In a television interview yesterday, Billy Carter said he sought Mr. Vance's permission to arrange the Nov. 27 meeting between Mr. Houderi and Mr. Brzezinski. Having been under federal investigation for 18 months, he said, "I knew the implications of getting in between two governments." Therefore, he called Mr. Vance to ask if he could play the intermediary role, he said.

Mr. Vance, however, said from his law office in New York: "I don't recall such a conversation." He added that "it is possible that I could have spoken with Mr. Carter on the phone and said that we would have no objection to his urging that the hostages be released."

There was no suggestion that Billy Carter's name or role came up in the president's December meeting with Mr. Houderi or that the president's brother helped arrange it.

A month after the December meeting, Billy Carter received a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Iran Hostages Said to Have Faced Mock Firing Squad

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP)—Iranian militants holding U.S. hostages in Tehran once staged a mock execution of their captives, herding a group of them into the U.S. Embassy courtyard, lining them against a wall and making clicking sounds with their rifles, according to reliable sources here.

The episode in the courtyard is said to have been described to high-level State Department officials recently by Richard Queen, the 28-year-old embassy vice consul who was freed by the Iranians earlier this month because of a medical condition that was diagnosed later as multiple sclerosis.

Precise details on what happened and when are sketchy and closely held. A number of senior government officials and congressional figures claim not to know about the incident or decline to comment.

Mr. Queen has declined to talk in detail about some elements of his captivity, saying that his primary concern remains with the 52 Americans still held by the Iranian militants and that he does not want to say anything that might jeopardize their well-being.

One source close to the situation declined to describe the episode as a mock execution. Rather, he said, it was more like a scare tactic, an attempt on the part of the captors to give the hostages reason to worry about being executed at some point. But there was a general feeling among some of the hostages that

"this was it," that they were going to be killed, he added.

Sources say about a dozen hostages were involved in the episode and that Mr. Queen was among them.

According to one account, the incident took place shortly after a U.S. effort to rescue the hostages

failed April 24. But another government source contradicts that, saying it happened before the rescue attempt was aborted in the Iranian desert.

During a news conference at the State Department earlier this week, Mr. Queen said the harshest period during his 250 days in captivity was a span of two to four months when he was kept in a basement room with no windows.

But he also said that his captors had made no attempt to brainwash him or even to get him to admit past errors in United States policies toward Vietnam. He emphasized that he could not speak for all the other hostages because of his relative isolation for the eight months.

Doctors at Georgetown University Hospital completed medical checks on Mr. Queen yesterday and he flew to his parents' home in Maine. He was greeted on arrival by a crowd of well-wishers, including Gov. Joseph Brennan.

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U.S. Failed War Test for Europe

Antagon Simulated Mobilization in 1978

By Michael Geiler

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP)—The Pentagon officially acknowledged yesterday that "Nifty Nugget," a secret operation conducted two years ago to see how the United States could mobilize to fight a war in Europe, produced results that were not trifling.

Though many parts of the mobilization process worked well, "the exercise exposed significant difficulties and areas that have to be resolved if we are to reinforce the European alliance," the report concluded.

The exercise made it clear "that existing mobilization plans were a jumble of old and uncoordinated presidential emergency orders, directives, regulations and procedures," the report concluded.

Many of the civilian government agencies that are supposed to help a military emergency did not know what to do and the Pentagon did not know what these other organizations were supposed to do, it said.

Nifty Nugget, a simulated exercise, was carried out in October 1976. No reserves were called up. Tanks were put on standby. In fact, the exercise cost the government about \$200 million and involved about 30 federal agencies who went through the motions of putting the country quickly on a war footing after a supposed attack by Soviet-led Warsaw Pact forces against Western Europe.

Ambitions Test

The exercise was so comprehensive, however, that Undersecretary of Defense Robert Komer called it the most ambitious test of mobilization ever undertaken in this country and perhaps the world.

In a statement accompanying the report, Defense Secretary Harold Brown warned readers that the results reflect the situation two years rather than today. The results have been used to make changes, he said, and more will be made in preparation for a second major test this year.

Although military analysts believe a war in Europe would not be as a total surprise, the report says that "the penalty for being prepared for a surprise attack is so great that we have no choice in our timing but to assume its occurrence."

Military specialists have long tried not only about detecting signals, but also about what a U.S. president or leaders of NATO allies would decide to do in a timely fashion even if they had indications an attack was being launched.

One objective of the 1978 exercise was to demonstrate how that timing could best be used. The report released yesterday is a condensed version of the results and therefore deals mostly with bureaucratic problems. It does not include any military (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

British, French Troops Welcomed

Hebrides Rebels Lay Down Bows, Arrows

VILA, New Hebrides, July 24—Two hundred British and French troops landed on the island of Espiritu Santo today, peacefully ending an eight-week bow-and-arrow rebellion a week before the archipelago gets its independence. They were greeted with garlands of flowers.

The British resident commissioner, Andrew Stuart, said the French paratroopers and British marines flew from the capital of Vila to Espiritu Santo in British transport planes and French helicopters. The two powers have governed the 80 Pacific islands since 1906 under an arrangement they call condominium.

"There was no problem, no bloodshed. They were not opposed," Mr. Stuart said. The troops have reestablished condominium authority over the island, he added.

Spokesman John Beasant, in a telephone interview from Vila, the capital of the island chain 800 miles east of Australia, said rebel leader Jimmy Stevens was on hand to meet

the troops. Mr. Stevens, a former bulldozer driver, took over Espiritu Santo on May 28 with a band of tribesmen armed with bows and arrows. He was aided by plantation owners armed with shotguns.

Leader Not Arrested

A Foreign Office spokesman in London said Mr. Stevens was not arrested. "As I say, we want to see a resumption of negotiations. It is not a question of putting Stevens under arrest but rather of convincing him of negotiating a settlement with the New Hebrides government," the spokesman explained.

A communiqué from the French Overseas Territories Department in Paris said: "France and Great Britain will support in all its authority the resumption of negotiations between the political movements of Santo and the legal government of [Chief Minister] Walter Lini, whose representative will be reinstalled in Luganville as soon as possible."

The New Hebrides is scheduled to become independent July 30. French and British authorities threatened to postpone independence after Mr. Stevens took over Espiritu Santo, renamed it the republic of Vemarana and blocked the island's airport to prevent government negotiators from landing.

Mr. Stuart said the French resident commissioner, Jean-Jacques Robert, had gone to Espiritu Santo earlier this week and warned the rebels that the joint force would arrive today to reestablish the authority of the colonial powers.

English Control Feared

The secessionist rebels feared that the mainly French-speaking inhabitants of Espiritu Santo would suffer when an English-speaking government takes control of the New Hebrides after independence.

The French-speaking plantation owners feared the loss of their copra holdings. Mr. Lini, an Anglican priest who is to become prime minister, campaigned on a pledge of wide-ranging land redistribution.

Mr. Stevens was also supported by a group of rightist American businessmen who hoped the island would become a tax-free haven where private enterprise could operate without government controls.

U.S. State Department sources say the archconservative Phoenix Foundation acquired large tracts of land on Espiritu Santo several years ago and sold lots to U.S. veterans from Vietnam as Pacific homesteads. But there were difficulties in registering the holdings with officials, the sources said.

Help With Constitution

One of the American businessmen, Michael Oliver of Carson City, Nev., said last month that he helped the rebels write a libertarian constitution because he wanted to save the island from Marxist influence on Mr. Lini. Mr. Lini has denied any such influence.

Following Mr. Stevens' rebellion, there were two uprisings on the southern island of Tanna and a political leader was killed. Both rebellions there failed, and calm was restored.

Mr. Stuart said today's successful joint operation was the first step in a three-phase plan leading to independence next week.

The next step is to restore the authority of the government of Vanuatu, as the new independent state will be known.

The final step is independence itself, he said.

Discussions to Start

Mr. Stuart said the British and French authorities will now discuss with Mr. Lini how his authority will be reestablished.

Mr. Beasant said the paratroopers were dropped in first and cleared the airfield. Then the other troops landed. The French came from neighboring New Caledonia yesterday; the British had been in Vila for more than a month.

French officials in Paris said the joint force would act quickly to restore supply lines of food and other provisions, which had been interrupted since the rebellion began.



PERFECT SCORE — Alexander Dityatin of the Soviet Union received the first perfect score in the history of men's Olympics gymnastics yesterday in the vault exercise. He later scored another 10 on the rings en-route to the gymnastics gold medal. Olympic Games results, Pages 9, 13. In Moscow, three political prisoners smuggled out a message that they were refusing to work during the Olympics to protest "Soviet aggression" in Afghanistan. Page 3.

Israeli Forced Feeding in Hunger Strike Fatal to Another Palestinian Prisoner

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, July 24 (WP) — A second Palestinian prisoner on a hunger strike because of conditions at the Nafha Prison in the Negev Desert died today as a result of forced feeding by Israeli authorities, sparking a new wave of Arab protest.

Despite the deaths, prison officials said other Arab prisoners who are protesting at Nafha will continue to be force fed through tubes inserted into their mouths. A prison official said the alternative would be to let the inmates die, and that this was rejected because of "Jewish humanism."

The incidents have generated a controversy among Israeli human rights activists. The prisoners involved are in their 13th day of refusing to eat. The Interior Ministry said it will appoint a committee to review the policy, but forced feeding will continue for the time being.

Denying charges by attorneys that the victims had suffocated after salt water was pumped into their lungs by guards, prison officials said the inmates had regurgitated a liquid food that was forced into their stomachs, and then held their breaths until it entered their lungs.

Weakened Condition

Authorities said the force-feeding deaths had occurred at the Ramle Prison near Tel Aviv, where 26 prisoners were transferred Monday night from Nafha. At first prison officials had said the inmates were transferred to Ramle because of their weakened condition from not eating, and had contacted pneumonia.

The latest Arab prisoner to die was Rasmis Halawi, who was serving a life sentence for three convictions of throwing grenades in the Gaza Strip, one of which killed a Gaza resident. On Tuesday night another prisoner died as a result of forced feeding.

The deaths triggered a series of demonstrations today in Bethlehem and the eastern sections of Jerusalem which Arab protestors and relatives of the victims charged Israeli prison authorities with beating the inmates and then forcing crude rubber hoses down their

throats into which was poured liquid. A prison services spokesman denied the charge, saying trained nurses were present at the feedings. Lea Tsemel, one of the inmates' attorneys, produced an affidavit she said she obtained from a Palestinian prisoner, Yacoub Dawani, 34, a former economics student at Cairo University, who was sentenced to life in 1968 on a terrorism conviction.

Fed 'Salty' Solution

In the statement, Dawani said nurses and guards at Ramle beat him repeatedly when he refused to eat rice and milk, and then forced a rubber tube from a canteen bag into his stomach, through which was forced a salty solution.

"It was like drinking the Dead Sea. I told the nurse that it went into my lungs, and I coughed," Dawani said in the statement.

Another inmate, Attiye Sawarka,

34, gave Miss Tsemel a statement charging that guards beat him in the abdomen until he agreed to eat rice and milk.

Miss Tsemel, who visited Nafha today, said the 48 remaining inmates there told her they will not end their hunger strike until their demands to be transferred are met. Prisoners have complained that they are suffering in 100-degree desert heat in overcrowded cells with inadequate ventilation.

About 300 Arab protestors staged a sit-in today at the International Red Cross headquarters in the eastern sector of Jerusalem, demanding an independent investigation into the deaths. The Interior Ministry, which governs the prison services, said it will conduct its own investigation.

John Rigopoulos, the Red Cross director, said he has sent a delegation to Nafha to interview prisoners.

White House Conduct Being Questioned

Billy Carter Deal With Libya Complex and Confused

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON, July 24 (NYT) — The elements of the controversy surrounding Billy Carter and his ties to Libya are complex and, sometimes, confused.

Following are some basic questions about the different aspects of the case involving President Carter, his brother Billy and various White House officials in recent months.

What is about Billy Carter's conduct regarding Libya that has aroused attention?

Three separate dealings are involved. First, Billy Carter has, at least since September, 1978, proclaimed himself as Libya's friend and worked to promote improved ties between the United States and Libya. To this end, he took two trips to Libya and was the host of a five-week visit by Libyans to the United States.

Second, he made a deal with the Charter Oil Co. to receive a commission of up to 50 cents a barrel if he helped the company obtain more Libyan oil. Third, he received pay-

ments of \$220,000 this year from the Libyan government, which he characterized as a loan, but which the Justice Department now says was compensation for "propaganda" work and service as a commercial intermediary.

Is there anything illegal about any of this?

It is against the law to receive compensation from a foreign government for services performed in the United States without registering as a foreign agent. Starting in 1979, Billy Carter maintained that he was not being paid for his role in promoting Libyan-American "friendship" and that he had no intention of registering. He maintained this position publicly until July 14, when he did register as a Libyan agent, acknowledging the \$220,000 in payments.

If Billy Carter agreed to register, why is there now such a controversy?

Because he did not agree to register until it became clear to his lawyers, and to the White House, that the Justice Department was prepared to file a complaint against him, possibly leading to criminal action. Such a move would have caused great embarrassment to President Carter.

Were there other reasons for the White House to feel embarrassed by Billy Carter's behavior?

Yes. In a statement Tuesday, the president said it was not "appropriate" for a close relative of his to serve even legally on behalf of a foreign government. In addition, Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, said that President Carter also did not approve of his brother's arrangement with the Charter Oil Co. The rationale was that, in both cases, Billy Carter would be trading on his brother's position for financial gain.

Were there any issues larger than this?

Yes. For years, just about every aspect of the relationship between the United States and Libya has been regarded as highly sensitive. Libya's avowed support of anti-Israeli terrorist activities has led the United States to block the delivery of military aircraft it sold to Libya in 1973.

Then did the Justice Department get involved in all this?

In April, 1979, the department disclosed that it was investigating Billy Carter's ties to Libya because he had not responded to questions asked of him after his trip to Libya in September, 1978. Coincidentally, Justice Department officials disclosed last September that an investigation was also being conducted into the possibility of a bribery plot designed to secure the Carter administration's approval of the transfer of aircraft to Libya. The officials said then that no bribes were found to have been taken by White House officials.

Did the Justice Department at any time link the two investigations?

Evidently not, even though it has since been disclosed that investigators received a report that Billy Carter might have been involved in a Libyan bribery plot. American intelligence reports have also said that Billy Carter is part of an extensive, covert Libyan plan to gain political influence in the United States.

Given the sensitivity of President Carter about his brother's activities, did he or the White House do anything to encourage or discourage investigators?

There is no direct evidence of it. The White House firmly declares that President Carter and his aides have maintained a distance from the Justice Department, which they say has been proper.

But is it possible that the White House did interfere in indirect ways?

Critics of the administration have cited what they feel is circumstantial evidence to suggest such behavior. For one thing, the Justice Department investigation lagged for a long period this year and last year

Disputed East Jerusalem Measure Could Pass Soon, Legislator Says

JERUSALEM, July 24 (Reuters) — A controversial bill declaring Arab East Jerusalem part of Israel's capital could become law next week, the chairman of the Knesset (parliament) Legal Committee said today.

The bill passed its first reading last night and must go through three more stages in the first three days of next week if it is to be enacted before the Knesset takes its three-month summer recess.

Israeli officials have been privately assuring reporters that the ordinary pressure of parliamentary business would prevent the bill from going through before the recess.

But the committee chairman, David Glass, told Radio Israel: "I certainly expect that the committee will deal with the bill on Monday and Tuesday so that it can be brought for final approval by the Knesset on Wednesday."

The bill makes no practical difference to the status of Jerusalem, because Israel annexed the eastern Arab sector immediately after capturing it in 1967.

But the measure, introduced by an ultra-nationalist member, Genua Cohen, provides legal endorsement for the existing state of affairs and makes negotiation about the city's future much more difficult.

The bill has angered Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who suspended negotiations between Egypt, Israel and the United States on Palestinian autonomy for the occupied West Bank and Gaza when it was introduced.

Resistance Continues In La Paz But Miners Seem To Be Giving In

From Agency Dispatches

LA PAZ, July 24 — Insurgents battling the coup-installed military regime of Gen. Luis Garcia Meza tried to blow up an important bridge in La Paz and kept up sniping attacks, sources in the Bolivian Army and the government said.

But in the mining centers of the southeast, what had been the strongest resistance to the coup appeared to have begun crumbling today as 10,000 of 50,000 miners agreed to return to work after a six-day stoppage.

A spokesman for the state mining corporation, Comibol, said that workers at the Catavi and Quechisla tin mines 220 miles south of La Paz accepted government proposals for a peaceful settlement.

Short of Food

Miners still refusing to recognize the government — whose military leaders deposed President Lidia Gueiler one week ago — are finding themselves short of food as surrounding troops cut off supplies.

"They will win this battle through starvation," one mining union leader said.

The miners' own radio station, which earlier gave reports of the resistance movement, has stopped broadcasting.

In La Paz, the sources said soldiers opened fire yesterday to drive off the men who tried to dynamite a vital bridge on the highway that leads from the bottom of the 2-mile-high valley around the city to the El Alto International Airport. The sources said the bridge was not damaged.

The information minister, Fernando Palacios, said miners were continuing to fire on military and police patrols on the outskirts of the city. But, he said, "a final offensive" would be launched to wipe out "extremist subversion."

Hernan Siles Zuazo, the Socialist candidate who won the most votes in the June 29 presidential elections and then went into hiding on the day of the coup, issued a clandestine communiqué that accused the Garcia Meza government of "a bloody massacre of defenseless men, women and children" in the southern mining districts.

"There has been repression without precedent in the history of the coup against the people by ambitious military officers," Mr. Siles Zuazo said. "The best homage that can be paid to those who have fallen is for the resistance to continue."

The Roman Catholic church, with the support of foreign diplomats in La Paz, called for an accounting of those who have disappeared, including 11 priests. Church sources said the appeal for the accounting of the missing was made yesterday by the papal nuncio, the Vatican's ambassador to Bolivia.

A church prelate said the nuncio's effort received the backing of 30 diplomats "representing virtually every embassy in La Paz," at a meeting last night at the Japanese Embassy.

[And yesterday it was revealed that President Carter had met with the Bolivian charge d'affaires in Washington after his brother, Billy, arranged an introductory meeting between Mr. Brzezinski and the Bolivian.]

Last March Mr. Brzezinski learned from an intelligence report of Billy Carter's arrangement with an American oil company, and he telephoned him and advised him not to engage in any activity that might cause "embarrassment" to the administration.

Did President Carter know about these contacts?

He knew about Mr. Brzezinski's contacts, and Mr. Powell said he approved of them.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Police Club Student Demonstrators in Manila

MANILA, July 24 (AP) — Club-swinging Philippine police charged hundreds of students demonstrating against increased tuition fees at the Education Ministry here today and witnesses said scores of students were hurt.

The witnesses said several dozen civilians trained in anti-riot tactics sent charging into the demonstrators before police themselves took part in the clubbing. Police headquarters refused to say how many of the estimated 1,000 demonstrators were arrested. All forms of demonstrations, except those in support of the government, are banned under martial law, President Ferdinand Marcos imposed nearly eight years ago.

The demonstrators, who were also protesting what they called militarization of the campuses, came from 12 Manila universities and colleges that have been the scene of nearly class boycotts during the week.

Vietnamese Seize Pol Pot Rebel Stronghold

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, July 24 (AP) — After a month of fighting, Vietnamese troops backed by tanks and artillery captured the Cambodian Pol Pot guerrilla stronghold of Malai Hill, driving guerrillas to another hill farther south, Thai military spokesmen said today.

There were no immediate casualty reports. Vietnamese troops have been battling the guerrillas of former Cambodian Premier Pol Pot since January 1979, when Vietnamese invaders I him from power and installed the pro-Vietnam regime of Heng Sam Rinn.

The Vietnamese, after an all-night bombardment, took control of Malai Hill, south of this town near the Thai-Cambodian frontier, spokesmen said. Thai troops were put on alert in the event of any spill from the battle, and a military spokesman in Bangkok said that more than 100 Cambodians were killed and 100 Thai soldiers and two villagers of Aranyaprathet.

Turks Ban Demonstrations on Eve of Funeral

ISTANBUL, July 24 (AP) — Authorities acting under martial law banned all demonstrations and any divisive or provocative slogans on the eve of the funeral of a powerful union leader who was murdered by a mob.

About 40,000 leftist workers staged a one-day strike yesterday to mark the killing of Kemal Turkler. He is scheduled to be buried tomorrow. Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel and the leader of the opposition, Bulent Ecevit, will meet to discuss the nation's terrorism, a measure spurred by public outcry following recent murders including the killing of former premier Nihat Erim.

U.S. Plans to Sell 75 Jet Fighters to Australia

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP) — The Defense Department announced today to sell 75 advanced jet fighters to Australia, a key U.S. ally in the Indian Ocean area.

The Australians will decide whether they want the single-seat Air Force F-16 Fighting Falcon or the Navy's F-18 Hornet, a twin-engine plane that can also be built as a light bomber designated the A-18.

The Pentagon estimated the deal will be worth about \$3.1 billion. United States already has sold the F-16 to four Western European countries, Egypt and Israel. Canada recently became the first country to buy F-18s.

U.S. Failed '78 War Test

(Continued from Page 1)

assessments of what would have happened to U.S. troops on the battlefield. It can be assumed, however, that the story would have been bleak because of the shortage of everything from ships to carry reinforcements to doctors to treat the wounded.

Among the published findings:

• "All services reported significant shortages in important air and ground weapons delivery systems, armored combat vehicles and essential spare parts."

A separate analysis "indicates that industry probably cannot provide additional new equipment during the early months of short-war emergency."

• There was a need for better planning and management of the U.S. air and sea lift intended to ferry troops and equipment overseas. Lack of flexibility "caused unacceptable delay in the movement of units and supplies," the report said.

• Serious shortages of reservists forced the Army to some units of combat skills to fill other ranks. The of individual ready reservists, report said, "is well below the needed, at least by the Army bringing active and reserve units up to wartime levels and wide replacements for casualties."

• At the time of the exercise there existed no single door for the secretary of defense to get all the operational objectives of the mobilization plan. Neither there a "comprehensive door" for the executive branch to get the options available in an emergency.

• There was no federal effort to integrate plans for non-combat civilian and military government agencies and how many of their employees reservists and thus might be up.

port said. The shortage of spare parts made things get progressively worse.

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The Earth: Scarcely Livable By 2000

(Continued from Page 1)

prices will fall most heavily on the less developed countries.

The report does not say that any mineral resources will be exhausted by 2000, but it predicts that prices will rise sharply.

Environment

The report says that perhaps the most serious environmental problem over the next 20 years will be "an accelerating deterioration and loss of the resources essential for agriculture," including the loss of crop land to erosion and deserts as well as the increasing urbanization

of lands now devoted to growing food. The use of pesticides and other chemicals, while increasing yields, present serious environmental risks to crops and people, the report says.

The heavy use of chemicals also will mean spreading water pollution. Increasing salinity from excessive irrigation is also likely to threaten water supplies.

Despite progress in reducing air pollution, air quality is expected to worsen as more oil, coal and other hydrocarbon fuels are burned.

One result will be an increase in airborne carbon monoxide, which many scientists believe will raise the world's temperature with disastrous results. Also to be expected is acid rain. Increased ozone in the atmosphere could damage crops and sharp increase the incidence of skin cancer, the report says.

Finally, the report says, world faces an urgent problem of loss of plant and animal "resources" through the acceleration of species.

The authors of the study say public policy in the United States and abroad is starting to address some of these problems. They emphasized that the report is a prediction of what the situation will be in 2000, rather than a guide to policy to adopt to avoid predicted trends.

"There are no quick fixes," the report says. "The only solution is a long-term, comprehensive and long-term plan that is inextricably linked to the most perplexing and persistent problems in the world — pollution, injustice, and social conflict — and to the need for a new and more effective way to act on them."

"This is not a council of desecration," Mr. Speth said. "We have an opportunity because of this study to address these issues before it is too late."

One of the major lessons learned from the report, he said, "is that it is a mistake to view economic development and environmental protection as antagonistic. The report makes clear that sustainable development is a goal that we must pursue. At the same time, we will never solve environmental problems unless we have sound economic development."

The focus of the new presidential task force, Mr. Speth said, will be "to build a consensus" in this country and internationally on the issues that must be taken to deal with the threats described by the report.

The Global 2000 Report said that the results produced by their statistical models in projections are similar to those of a number of other recent studies. "Gloomy forecasts have been advanced by some economists and others who assert that technological advances will produce solutions to the problems."

When the driver stopped to enter the garage of the Cook office, three gunmen sprang at the truck, firing their pistols, grabbed the money bags and fled to a waiting car, according to the police report. No one was hurt in the attack.

Cannes Bandits

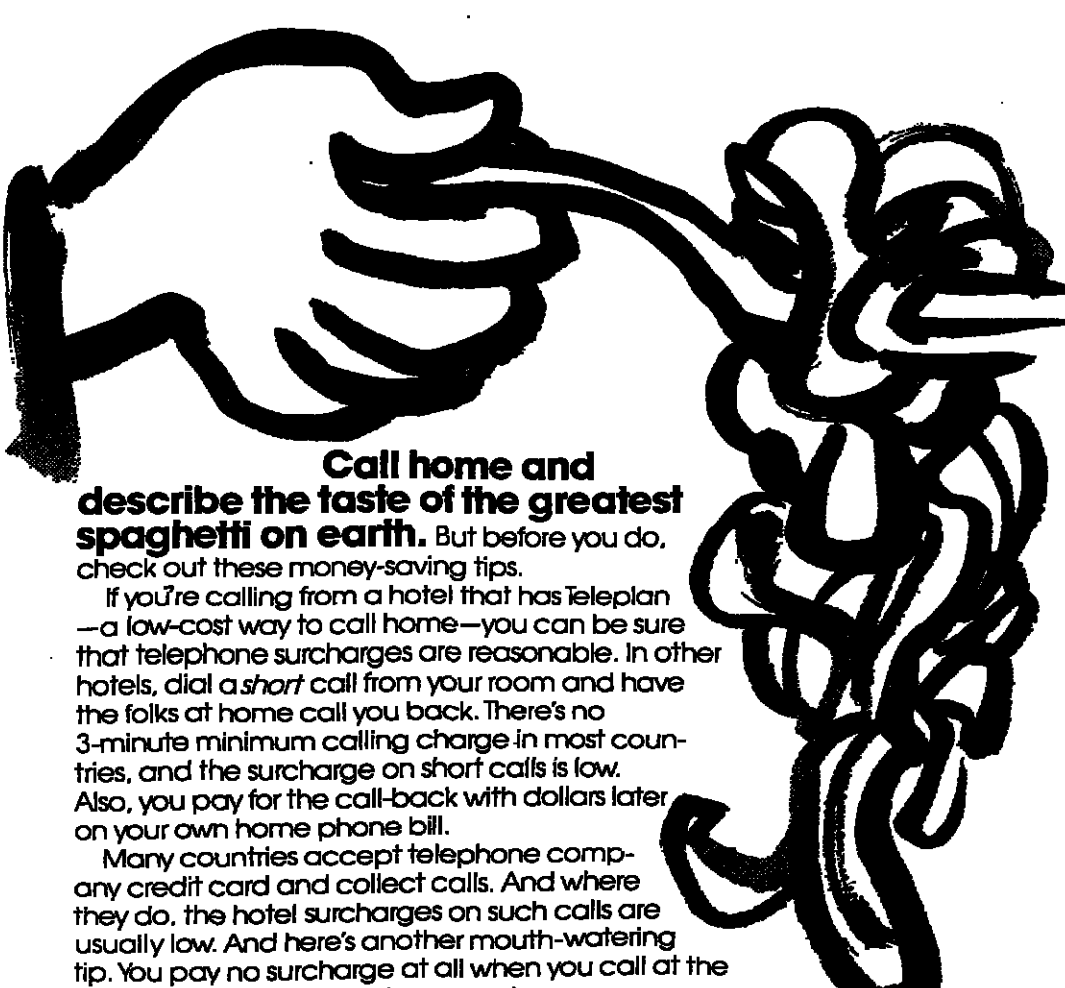
Get \$2.5 Million

CANNES, France, July 24 (UPI) — Three masked gunmen today robbed an armored truck here of \$2.5 million worth of foreign currency being delivered to a British travel agency, police said.

The truck was carrying German marks, Swiss francs, U.S. dollars and other currency from the Thomas Cook Agency in Nice to the company's Cannes branch.

When the driver stopped to enter the garage of the Cook office, three gunmen sprang at the truck, firing their pistols, grabbed the money bags and fled to a waiting car, according to the police report. No one was hurt in the attack.

Representatives of the United States and Japan met in Tokyo to discuss the politically sensitive idea. No islands were mentioned. The State Department said the study will last about two years.



Call home and describe the taste of the greatest spaghetti on earth. But before you do, check out these money-saving tips.

If you're calling from a hotel that has teleplan — a low-cost way to call home — you can be sure that telephone surcharges are reasonable. In other hotels, dial a short call from your room and have the folks at home call you back. There's no 3-minute minimum calling charge in most countries, and the surcharge on short calls is low. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars later on your own home phone bill.

Many countries accept telephone company credit card and collect calls. And where they do, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. And here's another mouth-watering tip. You pay no surcharge at all when you call at the post office or other telephone centers.

Bell System

Senate Unanimously Approves Billy Carter Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

the day the period of one-minute speeches which customarily begin each session. Republicans have been using that time to blast the president and his brother.

Billy Carter registered under protest last week as a foreign agent for Libya and said he has received \$220,000 in payments from the Libyan government which he said were the first installments of a \$500,000 loan.

At a news conference this morning, Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, reflecting what he called the administration's attempts to be open about the matter, told reporters: "The Justice Department has nothing whatsoever to hide with regard to this investigation."

Mr. Civiletti told reporters that the Justice Department did not tell the White House about its investigation of the president's brother and that its decisions were made without high-level influence.

Pressed as to why Billy Carter was not criminally prosecuted for failing until the last month of an 18-month investigation to file as a foreign agent, Mr. Civiletti stressed that the primary purpose of the law is to require those representing foreign-government interests to dis-

close their ties. Billy Carter's registration carried out the law, he said.

In a separate action, FBI sources said agents are quietly investigating Libyan activities in the United States, the Los Angeles Times reported. The agency is trying to determine the scope of Libya's campaign to enhance its image and influence U.S. policy.

Although Billy Carter's activities have become part of the investigation, the sources said that agents are not seeking any criminal evidence against him. They said the investigation is being conducted under the FBI's authority to gather foreign intelligence data in the United States.

Records on file at the Marion County, Ga., Courthouse show that Billy Carter has signed over a deed on 58 acres of property to the Internal Revenue Service as security for back federal taxes, according to the Associated Press.

The first mortgage, signed by both Billy Carter and his wife Sybil, includes the couple's Buena Vista, Ga., home and surrounding land, IRS spokesman Giles Hollingsworth said in Atlanta today. The document was executed April 30 in lieu of a federal tax lien.

Basques Deny Threat

BILBAO, Spain, July 24 (Reuters) — The Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA tonight disowned threats, made in its name, of an imminent resumption of its bombing campaign in Spanish resorts. In a message sent to a Bilbao radio station, the group's political-military wing said two warnings yesterday, purportedly from ETA, that bombs would explode on the Canary island of Gran Canaria and in the southwestern port of Cadiz were false.

Friend Quoted

The Washington Post quoted a friend of Billy Carter, real estate man Donald Carter of Gainesville, Ga., as saying the tax problem was further evidence that the president's brother began his involvement with the Libyan government because he needed to make money.

"That's what he was after," said Donald Carter, who is not related to the president's family. "He just needed to support his family."

U.S., Japan Consider Nuclear Waste Dump

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI) — The State Department said yesterday the United States and Japan have agreed to conduct a joint study of the possibility of establishing a storage site for spent nuclear fuel on a Pacific Ocean island.

Representatives of the United States and Japan met in Tokyo to discuss the politically sensitive idea. No islands were mentioned. The State Department said the study will last about two years.

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هكذا من النهر

3 Soviet Dissidents Said to Strike in Jail

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, July 24 (LAT) — Three Soviet political prisoners have smuggled a message out of their labor camp saying that they are refusing to work during the current Moscow Olympics to protest Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. Their action is a reminder of the determination of a small segment of the Soviet population to remain the world that there are dissident elements behind the facade of national unity being presented by the Kremlin during the Olympic Games.

The message was delivered to the Los Angeles Times yesterday by an intermediary here. It said that Sergei Solodov, Yuri Badzyo and Robert Nazaryan also planned a one-day fast to back their demand for the rapid withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and an amnesty for political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

Nationalist Movements
The three prisoners, who are serving terms of up to seven years for political crimes, have been identified with nationalist movements within the Soviet Union. Their present moves could bring harsh retaliation by Soviet authorities. Mr. Nazaryan, 31, a physicist, is a founding member of the Helsinki Human Rights Group, which was created to monitor Soviet adherence to the 1975 agreements on European cooperation and security signed in Helsinki. He was convicted of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda in 1975 and sentenced to five years in a labor camp followed by two years of internal exile.

Mr. Solodov was one of five persons convicted in Tallin in the under-1975, for involvement in the underground press there, including an appeal to the United Nations in support of the "program of the Estonian Democratic Movement." He was sentenced to six years in the camps.

In March, 1977, Mr. Solodov sent a letter to President Carter in support of the U.S. human rights campaign, calling for democratic ideals and reforms in the Soviet legal and penal systems.

The three men are serving their terms in Mordovian labor camps, about 300 miles southeast of Moscow in the Volga River basin.

The message said that they had notified local authorities of the reason for their strike. It also appealed to "all Western European governments" to remember "the unbreakable tie between the external political aggressive actions of the Soviet government and the internal policy of repression against dissidents."

'Increasing Danger to Security' Affirmed
Kabul Announces Bolstering of Army

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 24 (AP) — The Soviet-installed Afghan government announced plans today to strengthen its armed forces and to confront "increasing danger to the security of the country."

Kabul radio, broadcasting the announcement, gave no details of the measures, nor did it elaborate on the security problem. Since the Russian intervention in December, there have been numerous reports of attacks by Afghan guerrillas on Soviet troops and installations.

At the end of June, the Afghan Army's strength has fallen from 80,000 two years ago to 35,000 now. U.S. intelligence sources said yesterday that the Russian forces have started issuing bulletins at the end of June, the Afghan Army's strength has fallen from 80,000 two years ago to 35,000 now.

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ON STRIKE — Tatyana Lozansky, the wife of physicist professor Edward Lozansky, sits in her Moscow apartment kitchen on the sixth day of a hunger strike. She is striking to demand the right to emigrate to join her husband, a professor at the University of Rochester, who left the Soviet Union three years ago.

ments" to remember "the unbreakable tie between the external political aggressive actions of the Soviet government and the internal policy of repression against dissidents."

Foreign Pullout
About three years ago, numerous foreign concerns, notably the Coca-Cola Co. and the International Business Machines Corp., closed their operations in India rather than comply with a restrictive investment law.

The government made the policy change because of an alarming economic slide. Both industrial growth and exports have fallen, and production of such key state-owned industries as coal, steel and energy have declined, which, in turn, has hampered the private industries.

The government will promote the concept of economic federalism, Mr. Channana said, and still will not permit monopolies or concentration of economic power and wealth in a few hands.

Opposition parties walked out of Parliament in protest against the new industrial policy. Their leaders said the policy would only help in handing over some of the core industries to private persons.

Nehru Policy
For the past 25 years the government has adopted a restrictive policy toward the private sector, relying on the state-owned units for economic development, pursuing what the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru described as the socialistic pattern of society.

Mrs. Gandhi, during her first term from 1966 to 1977, pursued this policy vigorously and barred private industries from such sectors as steel, coal and energy. Banking and insurance were nationalized.

Private industries have not been allowed to expand beyond a certain limit; licenses have been denied or restricted for the import of essential raw materials and technology and new units have been allowed only in remote backward areas poorly served by communication and power.

Foreign companies have been required to transfer 60 percent of the shares of their subsidiaries in India to local-national shareholders, and it was the application of such a policy in 1977 that forced IBM to cease operations. Coca-Cola's departure came after it refused an Indian request to entrust the secret formula of its beverage to an Indian subsidiary.

Mrs. Gandhi was defeated in the 1977 elections, but the Janata Party government that succeeded her adopted an even more restrictive policy, allowing only small units to open plants and directing major consumer industries to abandon production in favor of small-scale village industries.

Thai Marines Report Death of Vietnamese
BANGKOK, July 24 (Reuters) — A Vietnamese soldier was killed in a clash with Thai Marines in the southern section of the country a week ago, Thailand's supreme command said today.

The incident occurred when Vietnamese-led forces intruded into Thai territory, according to the announcement. There were no Thai casualties reported.

Next will come the hurdle of a House-Senate conference. A revenue package proposed by the House Ways and Means Committee does not include the stripper-well exemption or the royalty tax credit.

Senate Backs Tax Relief For Low-Output Oil Wells
WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP) — The Senate yesterday approved a tax break for operators of low-volume oil wells, and rejected exemption of higher-income taxpayers from a proposed 1980 tax credit for oil royalties.

The tax break and credit would modify the domestic crude oil tax that Congress enacted this year. They were attached to a \$4.2-billion omnibus revenue package that is aimed at keeping down the projected budget deficit for next year. The package, which relies mainly on increased payments by corporations on their estimated taxes, is coupled with more than \$6 billion in spending cuts. Without these measures, the newly projected deficit for 1981 would approach \$40 billion rather than \$30 billion.

India Easing Restrictions On Industry

State-Managed Firms Lead Economic Slide

By Kasturi Rangan

NEW DELHI, July 24 (NYT) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government announced yesterday an increased role for free enterprise in the Indian economy and a restructuring of money-losing state industries.

In a policy statement representing a departure from the government's traditional industrial policy, Charanjit Channana, the minister of industry, said in Parliament that the government would remove policies that restrict private industry's ability to grow and improve productivity. He added that companies with research and development organizations would be allowed to import modern technology.

He said that the country's public sector has performed poorly in recent years, and the entire public-sector system will be broadly restructured and provided with competent management.

The new policy could mean handing over some of the money-losing public sector units to private management. It does not mean denationalizing existing state-owned units or unrestricted entry of foreign companies into India, an official explained.

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Cancer Outbreak Found at 2 Texas Plants

By Victor Cohn and Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP) — A serious outbreak of brain cancer has been discovered in two Texas petrochemical plants, and U.S. officials fear they may find brain cancers in workers elsewhere in the huge industry that makes chemicals from oil.

In a probe that started in early 1979, 25 brain tumor cases — 24 of them fatal so far — have been discovered among recent and past workers at a Dow Chemical plant in Freeport, Texas. Another 18 fatal cases turned up at a Union Carbide plant in Texas City.

Both plants are in the Houston-Galveston area, which is thickly dotted with plants making or processing petrochemicals. So far federal investigators have not been able to pinpoint a guilty chemical — or, more likely, a group of chemicals or a process — though there are several under suspicion.

The brain cancer incidence among workers in the plants in the past 24 years is twice the normal level in the population. Dr. Richard Waxweiler of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health said yesterday.

All the victims are men. Few women work in the plants. Investigators from the two federal agencies involved — the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Department of Health and Human Services' NIOSH — have not yet been able to look in detail at other plants, though they have started some investigations.

They have reports, they said, of possible concentrations of similar brain cancers in plants at Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas; Charleston, W. Va.; Louisville and San Francisco, as well as one in Canada.

"There's no reason to suspect all petrochemical plants," Dr. Waxweiler said. But Dr. Victor Alexander of OSHA said there may be "five or six others" at least.

Spokesmen for both companies noted that the results so far are inconclusive. "We see no common thread that would suggest [that] exposure to any particular material or location in the plant" is involved, said James Hansen for Dow. "There is nothing so far to connect the workplace to the brain cancer."

Damon Engle, manager of Union Carbide's Texas City plant, agreed that the cancer incidence may be higher than the national average but has not yet been proved higher than incidence in the area. "If it is, we're just as anxious as anybody to get to the bottom of it," he said.

When the study began in 1979, researchers suspected that the cause of the cancers might be vinyl chloride, which is associated with the glioblastoma multiforma type of cancer being found. But some of the victims had no exposure to vinyl chloride, the NIOSH researchers said.

Tony Mazzocchi of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union said preliminary reports from other studies found higher rates of brain and stomach cancers among petrochemical workers along the Texas Gulf Coast, and as a result the union and the National Cancer Institute are studying the entire industry. Eventually 60,000 workers will be checked, he said.

Big Industry
Petrochemicals involve more than 30,000 workers in Texas alone and bring in about \$3 billion annually, according to state figures. The Houston Chamber of Commerce reported last year that six of every 10 pounds or gallons of U.S. petrochemical production come from the Texas Gulf Coast. Dow's Freeport plant, which covers 4,500 acres and employs 7,000 people, is the biggest one there.

OSHA and NIOSH officials are planning a joint conference on the problem, possibly in October, involving government, industry and the scientific and medical worlds.

The American Journal of Industrial Medicine will soon publish the first scientific report on the outbreak, written by a group headed by Dr. Alexander.

His OSHA team went to the Union Carbide plant early last year and began to study the brain tumors. The investigation was triggered by a complaint in late 1978 from a brain cancer victim at Union Carbide.

Tumor Search
Working with Texas doctors and health officials at Union Carbide, Dr. Alexander first found the 18 tumors among 9,000 people who have worked at that plant since 1956, when the first victim died.

He then investigated "a second plant" — one he would not name — with five brain tumor deaths.

Statistics at the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute in Houston then combed their computerized Texas death records for lists of brain cancer victims and their work records.

This led the investigators to the Dow plant, the site of 25 tumors among more than 30,000 workers since the early 1960s. Studies now are focusing on company records to determine where the men worked and what chemicals they were exposed to in the complex, which makes 200 products including antifreeze, chlorine, latex, ethylene, vinyl chloride and other industrial chemical building blocks.

Workers at Union Carbide's plant had jobs "all over the place," Dr. Waxweiler said. One of the few common denominators was that 13 of the 18 victims had worked there more than 15 years.

U.S. Accused After Bombings

Tehran Executes 20 on Coup Charges

TEHRAN, July 24 (Reuters) — Twenty Iranian servicemen were executed by firing squad today on charges of involvement in an attempted coup. Also today, the national police commander, Mostafa Mir-Salim, emerged as an apparent leading candidate for premier.

The 20 were among at least 30 persons executed during the night for offenses that also included drug dealing, adultery and armed robbery. Taghi Shahram, a former member of the Marxist-Islamic Mujaheddin Khalq movement, was executed for killing three persons in 1975 during an ideological dispute in his organization.

Five servicemen, including a retired air force general, had been executed on Sunday. According to press and other reports, more than 300 alleged conspirators, mostly military men, have been arrested since the plot was denounced two weeks ago by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has demanded the death penalty for all the plotters, who are said to have planned to bomb his home as part of a scheme to bring back the deposed shah's last premier, Shahpur Bakhtiar.

5 Pilots
Those executed at Tehran's Evin Prison today were all air force or army personnel, including five pilots — four captains and a lieutenant. Hamedan air base in western Iran was allegedly to have been the headquarters for the coup.

[The official Press news agency indicated that President Bani-Sadr would choose Mr. Mir-Salim, the national police chief and deputy interior minister for political affairs.

to be the republic's first premier, the Associated Press reported. Pars said Mr. Bani-Sadr held an unusual long meeting with Mr. Mir-Salim yesterday.

Pars said that Mr. Mir-Salim was the support of the clergy-led Islamic Republican Party, which dominates the new Majlis (parliament). Mr. Bani-Sadr has been expected to nominate a premier by tomorrow.

The nominees will put together a Cabinet, then face a vote of confidence with it in the Majlis.

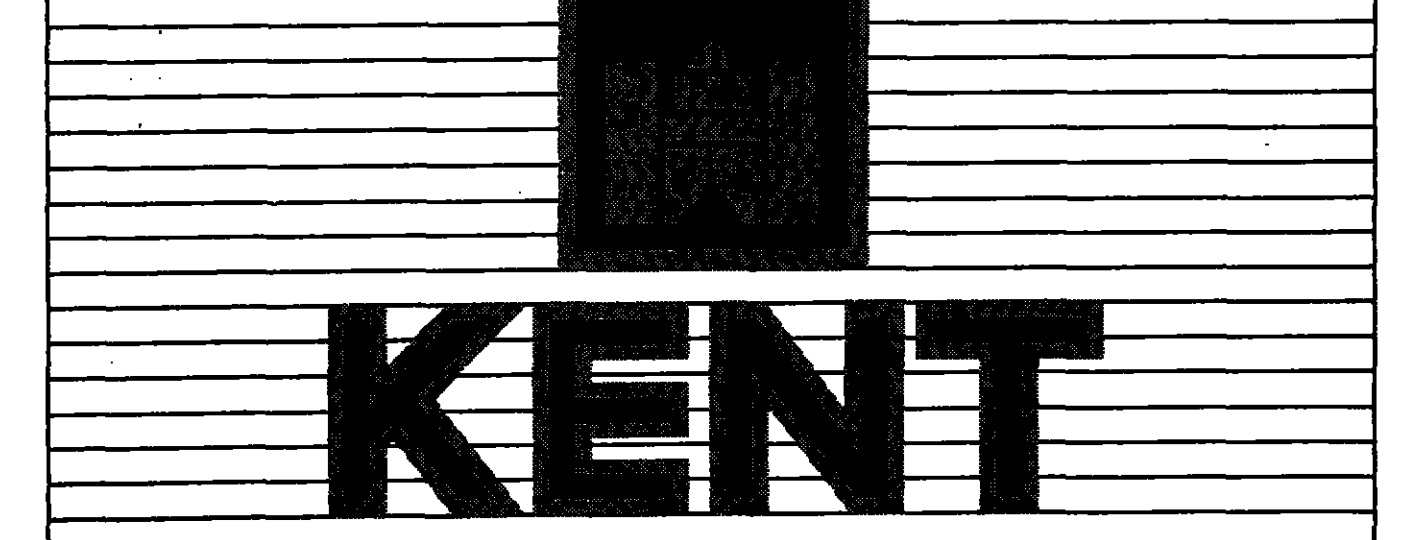
There was speculation, however, that Mr. Mir-Salim was reporting on bomb explosions that ripped through a busy area of central Tehran earlier yesterday killing six persons and wounding about 100.

[The ruling Revolutionary Council charged today that "the hand of the United States" was in the bombings. United Press International reported. A statement read on Tehran Radio linked the bombings to "last-ditch efforts of the remnants of those involved in the recently discovered U.S. plot."

"The hand of the U.S. and its local hirelings can be clearly seen in these explosions" and the perpetrators "will be arrested soon, God willing," the council said. "The public should watch out for and report suspicious movements."

A Danish diplomat said today that the Foreign Ministry had told him two television reporters detained for questioning on Monday have been transferred to Evin Prison. Carl Sorensen, of Danish television, and Hani Sami, of Turkey, were picked up with three reporters from British-based television news organizations and three of Mr. Sorensen's Iranian assistants.

The British-based reporters were released within 24 hours after an investigation to find out whether they provided info to American networks whose representatives were expelled from Iran earlier this year.



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5 Journalists Said Held Under Seoul Martial Law

SEOUL, July 24 (Reuters) — Five South Korean journalists were held today by law enforcement authorities working for foreign news organizations. The five were among nearly 60 other journalists arrested for the local media had been held.

The sources said the detentions were part of the government's "purge" drive in which almost 300 civil servants already have been fired.

The five journalists working for foreign organizations who were detained in dawn raids by plainclothes security agents were Oh Il- of Reuters, K.C. Hwang, Seoul chief of Associated Press; Kim Jae Hoon, who writes for The New York Times, Le Monde, and Far Eastern Economic Review; Kim Hak Moon of the Japanese station NHK, and Chung Hong of Japan's Asahi Shimbun.

Mr. Shim and his wife, Chang Sang-Sook, who is a feature writer for a local newspaper and who also detained, were released after 12 hours.

Foreign embassies and other officials could not get an official statement from the detentions and were not known where the journalists were being held. Diplomatic sources said that the United States was concerned about the detentions and would take some action concerning them.

The South Korean Defense Ministry today invited Mr. Ilson to attend a dinner tomorrow, apparently unaware that he had been detained.

Mr. Ilson's home was raided before 7 a.m. when plainclothesmen searched his books and confiscated several books including a locally-printed biography of the wife of Mao Tse-tung.

Mr. Ilson was driven off to an unknown destination in the back of an official car.

Martial law was declared over most of South Korea last October after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee by his security chief and was extended in May following student riots and an uprising in the city of Kwangju.

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His Brother's Keeper

Billy Carter has nothing to trade on outside Plains, Ga., except his brother's name. Now he is on the way to losing that. President Carter, by letting the White House get entangled in his brother's dealings with a country in which terrorism vies with oil as the leading export, has soiled what remains of his reputation for judgment, credibility and ethics. The argument that "I am not my brother's keeper" is irrelevant when applied to a president whose sibling is peddling influence based on blood. It was bad enough when the Justice Department allowed its investigation of Billy Carter's relationship with Libya to drift aimlessly for months. It got worse when high White House officials counseled the president's brother on how to handle his affairs, including recommending a lawyer. But using Billy Carter as a go-between in international negotiations involving the hostages in Iran bends belief.

The White House alleges that the president's brother was asked to serve as an intermediary with Libya because official relations were cool and his were cozy. Was there no one else who could have talked to the Libyans? What about Undersecretary of State David Newsom, a former ambassador to Libya who had close personal relations with Ali al-Houderi, Libya's charge d'affaires in Washington? But, for undisclosed reasons, the State Department seems to have been frozen out of this set of contacts. Libyan President Moammar Qadhafi responded with a message to Ayatollah Khomeini asking that the hostages be released. Like all other such efforts, it was unsuccessful. What is not known, however, is whether the United States promised Qadhafi anything in return for his efforts.

Then there is the matter of Billy Carter's financial arrangements with Libya and how much the president knew about them and when. The facts are few. Billy Carter has received \$220,000 from Libya in two payments. He says the money is part of a loan. There are no loan documents. The Justice Department rejects the assertion that the money was lent to Mr. Carter. The president's brother was attempting to arrange the

sale of Libyan oil to an independent concern named Charter Oil Co. He was to be paid a commission of between 10 cents and 50 cents a barrel. There is no evidence that a deal has been consummated. The question is whether Billy Carter was trying to translate promises of White House favors for Libya into personal gain, and if the president or any of his advisers were aware of his brother's wheeling and dealing. One thing is certain: If the White House door had been shut to Billy Carter, he would have had nothing to sell the Libyans.

There is also the cover-up problem. Why is all this coming out now? If the president was concerned that assigning a diplomatic role to a man who has been widely perceived as a clown would reflect badly on his administration, he was right. But why did he do it? Keeping it a secret until other sordid bits of Billy's tale became known and forced it out certainly did not make things better. And what about the Libyan diplomat's meeting with President Carter? Or was it meetings? When the White House issued its explanation of the affair Tuesday, nothing was mentioned about any meetings between the president and Mr. al-Houderi. When asked on Wednesday, Press Secretary Jody Powell allowed that there had been one meeting. He did not deny that there had been a second. He just said there was no record of it. Does no record mean no meeting? Are records kept of all presidential meetings? Does the president remember a second meeting? What about his appointments secretary, or national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski? Would the president have had such a meeting alone or would someone else have been there? That's just the beginning of a long list of unanswered questions.

The Senate has concluded that an investigation is in order. If President Carter has not lost all sense, he will aid the inquiry in every way possible. His handling of this whole mess may already have irreparably damaged his chances for re-election. If he decides to put up a stone wall it is bound to collapse and bury him.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Catching Up With Namibia

Western diplomacy in Africa has what playwrights call a second-act problem. There were huzzahs from the audience and bows by the British when the curtain settled four months ago on Act One, set in Zimbabwe and starring Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwian guerrilla leader turned responsible prime minister. Now Africans wonder what is delaying the logical unfolding of the drama—a comparable end to the guerrilla war in Namibia, also known as South-West Africa.

This huge territory remains illegally occupied by an intransigent South Africa. Yet, as Vice President Mondale has discovered in Africa this week, a settlement based on free elections remains within reach. And peace in Namibia could well lead to the removal of Cuban legions from neighboring Angola.

Mondale, during a fence-mending trip to Nigeria, pointedly appealed to South Africa to go the electoral route. The Nigerians, who provide 16 percent of U.S. imported oil, take a passionate interest in southern Africa. They have been calling attention to an important new development: Angola's statement that it would bid farewell to some 15,000 Cuban troops once South Africa stops attacking its territory from Namibia. Those assaults have been aimed at SWAPO guerrilla forces led by Sam Nujoma, who would like to rule an independent Namibia.

South Africa's title to Namibia dates back to 1920, when the League of Nations gave it a mandate to rule in place of defeated Germany. The mandate was revoked a decade

ago by the United Nations, which is now pressing for a cease-fire in the guerrilla war and an election monitored by its observers.

In principle, South Africa accepts the idea. But it fears that the million-odd Namibians would elect Nujoma, a Marxist, to replace the multiracial regime it has implanted. South Africa's hardliners urge fighting on while admitting more blacks to power in the hope that other nations will finally acquiesce. But a government installed by South Africa would always be scorned as a puppet. Black Africans think the South Africans fear an independent regime more than a leftist one; they point out that Robert Mugabe, too, arrived a Marxist but has placed effective government ahead of his ideology.

South Africa's stalling has domestic political roots. Prime Minister Botha, having lost the zest for battle with diehards in his Nationalist Party, seems to hope that U.S. pressure on Namibia will recede, especially if Ronald Reagan becomes president. Rhodesian whites made a similar miscalculation when they looked to British Conservatives to accept their governmental design. But when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher studied Britain's trade with Nigeria and other Africans, she soon reversed her view. If South Africa is really concerned about Communist penetration of its region, it could make a notable contribution by now accepting the UN-supervised election on condition that Angola honor its promise to send the Cubans packing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

An Islamic Bomb

President Saddam Hussein's denial that Iraq has any plans to produce nuclear weapons will hardly be sufficient to allay the fears on this score that have recently been voiced in Israel, in the House of Commons, and in the pages of this newspaper.

One good thing about the Islamic revolution in Iran is that it has jettisoned the shah's grandiose nuclear plans. The thought of Iran as a nuclear power in its present condition is quite hair-raising. But how can we be sure that Iraq in 1985 will not be in the grip of equally fanatical Islamic revolutionaries? Or that the "Islamic bomb" which Col. Qadhafi

is supposed to have paid the Pakistanis to manufacture will not by then be a reality?

There is little chance now of stopping these countries from proceeding with their nuclear programs, but whatever can be done to dissuade them from a military application of the technology should be done. In particular, they should be put under every kind of pressure to accept full international inspection of their complete programs, and the International Atomic Energy Agency should be strengthened so that it has the manpower and resources to carry out such inspection effectively.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 25, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The Hohenzollern dropped anchor on Sunday at Bjorkoe, in the Gulf of Finland, and the Kaiser and his suite were rowed to the Russian Imperial yacht. The Emperor was received at the head of the ladder by the czar. According to information from a Daily Mail correspondent, the meeting had been preceded by an exchange of letters in which the question of peace and the Far Eastern position in general were discussed in detail. The correspondent has been given to understand that Germany, in view of Russia's precarious position in Eastern Asia and the insecurity of her possession of Kiaochow, will support Russia in the peace negotiations with Japan.

Fifty Years Ago

July 25, 1930

BENEVENTO, Italy — With 1,178 officially reported dead and 4,264 injured from earthquakes extending over an area of 25,000 square miles in the center of Italy yesterday, new terror came today, with two fresh shocks, cyclones, hurricanes and storms of great violence. Stories of heroic rescue mingled with brazen looting are reported. Already in the neighborhood of Naples, many looters have been arrested by the Fascist militia, who have been performing prodigies of rescue work. In Salerno, Caserta and Melfi, the prisons collapsed and many prisoners, instead of taking to flight, collaborated with the soldiers in tending the injured and forcing their way to wrecked houses.



U.S. Politics and Foreign Policy

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is impossible to say what foreign policy would be followed by a President Ronald Reagan, or John Anderson, because they do not know themselves. They promise generalities — firmness, consistency, leadership. Reagan also promises military supremacy; Anderson promises negotiation and arms control. But both will supply the details later. Reagan has a huge panel of policy advisors. Anderson promises national study of commissions on policy. These will work out the details of how good things will be done.

For the present, improbable and contradictory things are said by the candidates. Reagan has declared that he wants the United States to recover the Panama Canal and recognize the Nationalist authorities on Taiwan as the legitimate government of China. These certainly are claims that will be obfuscated or abandoned after the election, if Reagan wins. Anderson said recently in Israel that Jerusalem deserves to be unrecognized by the United States as Israel's capital. After visiting Egypt he acknowledged that things are more complicated than he had thought. But this sort of electoral talk does not deserve to be called cynical; it is not meant to mislead. It follows from the fact that neither of these men have, themselves, coherent and intellectually serious views on international affairs.

They have good intentions, good will, a conviction that things have gone wrong and should be set right. They are not very different in this from Jimmy Carter himself. Carter's conduct of U.S. foreign policy is on the record, but we cannot say that we know his policy. He has not had a coherent policy but has taken a series of well-intentioned decisions which frequently have been at odds with one another or have had to be reversed under the pressure of events. Conduct on the Iranian hostages has been desperately opportunistic. Policy towards the Soviet Union has swung about according to the influence of the various men around Carter. Henry Kissinger's attack on this as "a diplomacy of incoherence" is justified. His second accusation, that Carter's actions expressed "a philosophy of abdication," was unworthy. Carter has wanted to be strong and do the right things. He simply has not known how. But do Reagan and Anderson know any better?

From abroad, the difference between what is expected of national leaders in the United States and in Western Europe seems very marked. Europeans ordinarily cannot get to the top in politics without a more or less coherent and sophisticated view of international as well as national affairs. They are expected to know history, and not to contradict themselves. Continental European politicians have to seem to be interested in weights and measures when they are not. U.S. presidents, and presidential candidates, are expected to be moral leaders, not intellectuals. Indeed, there is a tradition of anti-intellectualism in U.S.

politics. It doesn't pay to seem to be too smart. The U.S. politician usually plays down any intellectual interests and presents himself as a man of action, a good fellow, an inspirer. The difference between the United States and Europe also derives from the ideological coherence of European political parties, compared with the American. A European Socialist, conservative, Christian Democrat, or liberal represents a coherent policy tradition, a received body of beliefs and set of solutions. The U.S. parties are pragmatic. In practice — if not at convention time — they are ideologically nondescript.

Success in U.S. politics follows from affective and emotional qualities. Men seem to be liked and trusted, not to be thought above their fellows. U.S. society is curiously competitive in this respect. The European leader is expected to have proven himself better and smarter than the common man. The American must possess the common touch. He is expected to indicate the right direction for the country, but not necessarily to know how to get there.

Special commissions, academic consultants, panels of advisors, and the think tanks will supply programs and policy to do that after the candidate has been elected. The U.S. presidential candidate's wooliness and rhetorical confusion often upsets foreign observers, friends or opponents. They often look for hidden meanings, inner harmonies — for what "really" is behind a candidate's statements, what interest is concealed. They cannot believe that there are no secrets.

The candidate presides over something like chaos even within his own party, and it will only be resolved when he takes power and is compelled to confront the realities of choice, political constraint and consequence, the necessity to pay the costs of actions taken.

There is not much to be done to change this. It arises from U.S. history and the national self. The U.S. system has its triumphs. Roosevelt didn't know what he should do when he was elected in 1932. But he changed the national mood and inspired new and big experiments. Truman had little idea what he should do after Roosevelt died in 1945. But he had the intelligence to recognize good advice and the courage to act on it even when this was not popular.

It was different for those U.S. politicians of recent time who were genuine intellectuals, with original things to say. Woodrow Wilson, a distinguished professor of jurisprudence and political economy, ex-president of Princeton, worsened World War I by making it a "war for democracy" with unconditional goals. His League of Nations proved misconceived and ineffectual, and by his own self-righteousness he lost the support of the U.S. Congress. Eugene McCarthy, an intellectual provoked by Vietnam to challenge Lyndon Johnson in 1968, lacked the will to follow through on what he had begun. He was too fastidious, too uncompromising, in the end, too detached. For most Americans, he proved again that intellectualism is to be mistrusted; that what counts are will, intention, action. The United States remains a very romantic country, most of all in its presidential politics.

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Within one month — in January of this year — Houderi, the same Libyan friend of Billy who relayed the Brzezinski "assurances" to Qadhafi, signed the first check after seeing results from Billy Carter's obviously valuable services. More important, the president's brother was encouraged to become the middleman in oil sales, an idea first advanced by Robert Vesco.

The "loan" was probably an advance on commissions to help him pay arrears to the Internal Revenue Service. In the Atlanta office of the IRS, agents had turned stringent after criticism of an earlier "sweetheart audit" of Carter warships.

Furthermore, it could be said, as in the Klev-Kharov anecdote that the line for meat in Moscow begins in Buenos Aires. The second front in the war of agriculture is being fought in faraway lands. Until this year Soviet agriculture had a particularly stable security network, that is, imports of foreign grain. Out of the 36 million tons of imported grain that the Soviet Union needed in the year ending last June 30, 27 million tons should have come from the United States. Yet 17 million tons of grain, mostly U.S. corn — that is fodder — were held up by the embargo imposed after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The result is that while the plan had set a goal of 17.3 million tons of meat, production will be inferior to the 15.5 million tons produced last year.

There's meat being sold in Kiev, the latest anecdote in Moscow says, "but you'll have to go to Kharov if you want to buy some."

Long-line rationing is nothing new in the Soviet Union, but this latest anecdote shows both the desperation of the population and the particularly difficult food supply situation in the country now.

Tass has just denied the "anti-Soviet calumnies" printed in the West about the introduction of rationing in the Soviet Union. The Tass denial was correct because the introduction of rationing is not — unfortunately, some say — possible at the present time.

Unfortunately, because the distribution of ration cards would mean that the state was in a position to honor the quantities — modest as they could be — promised to the population. But Soviet agriculture

On Billy Carter: Hostage Profiteer

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Why do you suppose Zbigniew Brzezinski lied when he insisted to me last Sunday that he had not discussed Libya with Billy Carter? Why did he claim that the only reason the president's brother came to him after a Justice Department interrogation was because Zbig was "a family friend"?

And why did presidential counsel Lloyd Cutler tell reporters that Billy Carter just "showed up" at his office, assuring us that "nothing sinister" could be attached to the person who arranged for him to just "show up"?

No matter of national security caused these deliberate deceptions. The sole reason for this week's dissembling in the White House was to cover up Jimmy Carter's dirtiest little secret: that he had entrusted a diplomatic mission to his bigoted brother — and that Billy Carter immediately took advantage of his official hostage-crisis credentials to set up a multimillion-dollar oil deal.

Meeting

Follow the hostage profiteering:

On Nov. 27, 1979, Brzezinski met at 11:30 a.m. with the president, vice president, CIA Director Turner and Hamilton Jordan. The White House admits the national security adviser then went to a meeting about the Iranian crisis and other matters that Billy Carter had been asked to arrange with Ali al-Houderi, Moammar Qadhafi's representative in the United States. [The White House has denied that Billy Carter was an official channel.]

On Dec. 10, two weeks after the Brzezinski-Billy Carter-Houderi meeting, Qadhafi's brother, Yousef Ibrahim of the New York Times in Libya that he had received "assurances" from the United States: "We have received these assurances in the last few days through unofficial but reliable channels from President Carter," said Qadhafi. "We interpret them as meaning a more neutral American posture in the conflict between the Arabs and Israel."

In the midst of this dealing with an Arab leader who considers Yasser Arafat too moderate, Billy Carter who had not until then been able to shake substantial money out of the Libyans — presented his bill: a 55-cents-a-barrel commission on Libyan-U.S. oil sales that could earn him \$20 million, and a half-million-dollar loan.

The "loan" was probably an advance on commissions to help him pay arrears to the Internal Revenue Service. In the Atlanta office of the IRS, agents had turned stringent after criticism of an earlier "sweetheart audit" of Carter warships.

Within one month — in January of this year — Houderi, the same Libyan friend of Billy who relayed the Brzezinski "assurances" to Qadhafi, signed the first check after seeing results from Billy Carter's obviously valuable services. More important, the president's brother was encouraged to become the middleman in oil sales, an idea first advanced by Robert Vesco.

The Carter-Houderi deal probably was Billy's way to Brzezinski's assurances of a term tilt toward the Arab — in return for Qadhafi's to Ayatollah Khomeini on tages to show President Carter an effective diplomat. His brother could be, along with whopping oil commissions, small advance to tide him over. Two months later, in electronic intercepts alert Brzezinski the likelihood that First would soon be cashing in on his initiative with his. He takes this to Jimmy Carter's national security adviser Billy Carter to warn him of a possible violation of the Constitution. Intelligence Act, point, the president must be told he had created a doubt. While his brother was helping with the hostages, able to use this activity to missions directed his way to gain power.

When Brzezinski was forced into the open the counsel Cutler shrewdly focus the question of the privilege. He decided on the part of \$220,000, part of the against future oil comm. That detail is insignificant pared to the president's kn of his brother's multimillion oil deal.

Aware of his advisers fully aware that parliament of Justice was left to get Billy Carter to regu. Then then to come him full disclosure or to disl whole sordid story themself.

At Philip Heymann's Division, where every Brotherhood Week, not involved in this scandal has under oath. A Senate select tee, with special counsel, an end to the see-no-evil fav the majority leader, Robert putting up partisan resistance.

Diplomatic agency national security is now hel by the White House a cation for this year's cover body's buying; we all kn Jimmy Carter profited in from the seizure of Ameri hostages, but few suspected brother would try to make a out of a tragedy.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from ers. Short letters have a chance of being published. Letters are subject to cond for space reasons. And letters will not be consid published. Writers sign that their letters are given to those fully ab bearing the writer's address. The Herald cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

The Soviet Two-Front Food Battle

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — With unusual fanfare, the Soviet news agency Novosti Press announced last month that a Soviet research team at the New Foods Laboratory" attached to the Academy of Sciences had found a method of producing artificial meat with natural proteins. "It is hard to tell the difference between natural meat and the artificial product," Novosti boasted.

On the other hand, the agency was more discreet about an apparently extraordinary piece of news concerning production of real meat: Meat production increased by 13 percent during the first two months of this year compared to the same period last year.

Lack of Fodder

In the stretched economy, where the loss of 1 percent of production can lead to a crisis in food supply, an increase of 13 percent would normally deserve a good deal of publicity. Yet it received none.

The reason for this silence is clear: The increase in meat production was not the result of expansion in livestock, but that of a lack of

fodder, which forced farmers to slaughter their animals because they could not feed them.

The Communist Party has ordered a general mobilization for the 1980 war of agriculture, one that is being fought on two fronts. The first is domestic. The harvests of the last three years have been bad, if not catastrophic. Last year, for instance, it was 179 million tons of grain, instead of the 220 million in the production plan. Agricultural output fell by 4 percent while the plan had scheduled an increase of almost 6 percent.

The agricultural production goal for this year was set far too high, at 235 million tons, that is 56 million tons more than the disastrous harvest of last year. The mission is practically impossible and the Russians know it.

"There's meat being sold in Kiev, the latest anecdote in Moscow says, "but you'll have to go to Kharov if you want to buy some."

Long-line rationing is nothing new in the Soviet Union, but this latest anecdote shows both the desperation of the population and the particularly difficult food supply situation in the country now.

Tass has just denied the "anti-Soviet calumnies" printed in the West about the introduction of rationing in the Soviet Union. The Tass denial was correct because the introduction of rationing is not — unfortunately, some say — possible at the present time.

Unfortunately, because the distribution of ration cards would mean that the state was in a position to honor the quantities — modest as they could be — promised to the population. But Soviet agriculture

cannot even conceive such a burden for the time being.

Furthermore, it could be said, as in the Klev-Kharov anecdote that the line for meat in Moscow begins in Buenos Aires. The second front in the war of agriculture is being fought in faraway lands.

Until this year Soviet agriculture had a particularly stable security network, that is, imports of foreign grain. Out of the 36 million tons of imported grain that the Soviet Union needed in the year ending last June 30, 27 million tons should have come from the United States. Yet 17 million tons of grain, mostly U.S. corn — that is fodder — were held up by the embargo imposed after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The result is that while the plan had set a goal of 17.3 million tons of meat, production will be inferior to the 15.5 million tons produced last year.

Willing Suppliers

But Moscow can find willing suppliers elsewhere. Argentina, for example, which traded Soviet diplomatic complicity at the United Nations for a threefold increase in sales of grain and meat to the Soviet Union. However, no country can replace the United States on the long term as an agricultural supplier to the Soviet Union.

The embargo placed by President Carter, as likely as it is, has seriously aggravated the Soviet food shortage and has led to an increase in economic and political tensions in that country.

Soviet citizens are finding it more and more difficult to accept the fact that more than 60 years after the Bolshevik Revolution, annual average meat consumption is less than

60 kilos per person, while according to Soviet experts it should be less than 82 kilos.

The food shortage is not solely a Soviet phenomenon; last year was the worst in the history of the Comecon, one during which a single country of the group was able to achieve any of its plan objectives. The average of gross national product of Comecon countries was 2.5 percent less than last year, and less than half of the 1978. The goals for the next year plan, which begins next year for all the Comecon countries, have to be set lower than previous years.

Even the Olympic festival has not been able to hide the outlook for the 1980s. The Soviet Union has failed to achieve its grand Communist dream of producing and butting at the same time, server remarked recently.

Within the Soviet Union, citizens must be asking why, already are feeding the Vietnamese and Cubans, they have to take on the task of feeding the Afghans. They also must be asking if all these "victories" won by Khrushchev, at a very high cost, are not just a way of an excuse for its inability to come the basic domestic economic problems.

During a period of serious national tensions, the present internal situation can play a role in the balance of power, they say in the Soviet Union. They do not live by bread alone, it is clear that the run, he cannot do without the

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Finance Committee Backs Quick Action on Tax Cut

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, July 24 (NYT) — In a show of bipartisan solidarity, the Senate Finance Committee today voted 11-9 to support a 1981 tax-cut bill to the Senate this year.

Mr. Miller, testifying before a congressional committee for the second day in a row, advised that Congress should pass the bill before the Nov. 4 election, lest it succumb to campaign and special interest pressures.

The committee chairman, Sen. Russell Long, D-La., gave Mr. Miller, a former industrialist and former Federal Reserve Board chairman, a short lecture in reply.

"You know more about running a bank than I do," Sen. Long said. "You know more about running a big corporation. But I know more about politics than you do. I've been around here 32 years and I can't recall when it's ever been any different — election or no election."

Adding that special interests always seek special legislation, the senator said, "If the president doesn't like provisions of the bill, he can veto it."

Long Opens Hearing

"I don't think it's fair to put the president in a position of having to deal with that a few days before an election," Mr. Miller answered.

Sen. Long opened the hearing by remarking that "it is safe to say this side of the aisle — certainly in this committee, and I think in the Senate as a whole — favors a tax cut voted this year."

Mr. Miller, accompanied by four assistant secretaries and several staff aides, testified for more than three hours. As he did Tuesday before the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Miller argued an essential point, that it was a bad idea to pass a 1981 tax cut before Election Day because of likely political pressures.

Senators Clash, Break Off Debate On Alaska Lands

WASHINGTON, July 24 (LAT) — The U.S. Senate debate over the future of public lands in Alaska collapsed in acrimony yesterday, with the warring senators met afterward to try to salvage a compromise that could win Senate passage.

The impasse raised concern that Congress would not be able to pass a bill this year. The legislation would create 102 million acres of parks and other protected areas and open limited regions to oil and mining development, timber cutting and other commercialization.

If there is no bill, Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus promised yesterday, he and President Carter would act administratively to see that up to 130 million acres of land is preserved through creation of national monuments and other measures. After a similar Alaska lands bill was killed in 1978, Mr. Carter and Mr. Andrus took such action to protect 117 million acres on an interim basis. Mr. Andrus said the administration was prepared to add another 20 million acres or so.

The debate, which started Monday, broke off yesterday when Sen. Theodore Stevens, R-Alaska, argued angrily that Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., had reneged on an Energy Committee promise that the bill would not include about 2.5 million acres of prime oil and mineral land that Alaska has staked out for its own.

Later, the two senators met other principals in an attempt to soothe the hot feelings. Energy Committee Chairman Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said he expected their talks to last at least two days, after which debate would resume.

Reagan Leading Carter 62-27 In Poll Taken After Convention

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP) — A new Louis Harris poll of likely voters nationwide gives Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan a huge lead over President Carter, his probable Democratic opponent.

The survey shows Mr. Reagan winning the support of 61 percent of those interviewed, with 33 percent for Mr. Carter. This is one of the largest start-of-the-campaign leads in the history of the Harris survey — but not as large as Mr. Carter's 62-27 lead over then-President Gerald Ford at the same point in the 1976 campaign.

The survey, taken just after the Republican national convention, shows that Mr. Reagan got a big boost from the four nights of prime-time convention coverage in Detroit. A Harris survey taken before the convention had Mr. Reagan leading Mr. Carter by 51 to 44 percent. The latest poll asked respondents to choose between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter, without mention of independent candidate John Anderson or other presidential candidates.

Most nominees in recent history have surged in popularity immediately following the conventions that selected them. The historical pattern suggests that, other things being equal, the Democratic nominee should close the gap with Mr. Reagan after the Democratic convention in New York Aug. 11-14.

Olivia Manning Dead; Author of 'Balkan Trilogy'

RYDE, Isle of Wight, July 24 (AP) — British novelist, playwright, short story writer and reviewer Olivia Manning, 65, best known for her "Balkan Trilogy," died today in a hospital here.

"The Great Fortune" was published in 1960 as the first part of her trilogy, which was praised by critics for its detachment and irony. It was based on her own experiences during World War II. Like her heroine, she was married in Bucharest and spent the early months of the war there. The two other volumes in the trilogy, "The Spoiled City" and "Friends and Heroes," followed in 1962 and 1965.

Moscow Weekly Assails Platform Of Republicans

MOSCOW, July 24 (WP) — A senior Soviet commentator wrote yesterday that the U.S. Republican Party convention that nominated Ronald Reagan for president was a television-dominated carnival that adopted a platform of irreconcilable differences.

Vitali Kobyshev, writing from Detroit for the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, declared that Mr. Reagan and running mate George Bush "could well become the next White House tenants as a direct result of the crushing failures of J. Carter in every respect."

The commentator, a senior official in the Communist Party Central Committee's information department, did not condemn Mr. Reagan outright. "You could not call [his advisers] irresponsible or not serious," Mr. Kobyshev wrote. "It's hard to imagine that once in power... they would try to put into practice the platform planks set out in Detroit."

Jazz

Carmen McRae: Heaven Is a Long Phone Cord

By Jeffrey Robinson

NICE (IHT) — Carmen McRae sang here for most of last week as part of the annual Grand Parade of Jazz, an 11-night, two-shows-a-night Riviera music extravaganza. And although she says it was fun, it wasn't necessarily an easy week.

First, the hotel room she originally checked into was much too small. "I need a big room. On this trip I've got five pieces of luggage with me. I didn't know what kind of clothes to bring so I brought a lot just in case. When a room is too small it's either the luggage or me, but it can't be both."

Someone suggested a suite. Nope, she said, she doesn't like suites. "Problem with them is that there's usually two phones with different numbers and they always ring the wrong one, the one that's in the other room. Never talk in a suite unless there's only one phone number for both rooms. Honey, my idea of heaven is one big room with a very long phone cord."

She eventually got it.

'60 and Proud of It'

Carmen McRae is a woman with a laugh who was born in New York City 60 years ago — "I'm 60 and proud of it." (Actually her Who's Who entry lists her birth date as April 8, 1922.) Unlike many jazz singers, she did not get her start singing in church. "I was born a Catholic and there is no gospel music in that church. I guess I got started when my mother made me take five years of piano lessons. Piano was where it all began for me, and that influence is still there. Without the piano background I couldn't do what I do the way I do it."

She turned professional somewhere around age 17 or 18 and for a while worked with Benny Carter, then Mercer Ellington, then Count Basie. "But my real start was when I realized I could make a living at singing, and that was in Chicago in 1948. I spent three years there. Then I figured if I could make a living in Chicago I could also do it in New York. You know how your parents always have a room for you when you want to come home, no matter how old you are? Well, I went home and sang in New York and I've been working ever since."

She was in New York only a couple of years before recording of her own came her way. "I had 75 albums on. Her new one, just out on the Verve label, is called, 'I'm Coming Home Again.'"

"Yeah, I guess it's about number 75. I don't even know for sure. What I do know is that in all these years I've still never had a hit record. I guess what I do isn't what you call commercial."



McRae: "I'm not leaving anything."

I'm a jazz singer. Even if the songs I sing are standards, good stuff, my interpretations are still jazz. But hit records? That's not my part of the business. I just do the best I can and the rest is in the hands of God and the record producers."

Singing the best she can, she used to think should get easier with age. "It doesn't," she says. "One reason might be that singers these days have to travel so much. 'A hell of a lot. I'm always traveling and it's not easy. I work until I get tired and then I go home to California and sit around for a while. I sit around and do nothing — and I do that very well, I might add.'"

Burned Will

When she's tired of doing nothing, she goes shopping. "You can say that's my hobby. Spending money. I love to spend money. Listen, when I go to that great beyond, I've decided I'm not leaving anything to anybody. I figure if I can't take it with me, I might as well spend it all, right here, right now."

That's why, she says, she just burned her will. "That's right. Ripped it up and tossed it into the fireplace. I went out one day and bought a brand new station wagon — you need two cars in Los Angeles — and then I went home and burned my will. If there's anything left after I've gone, I don't give a s--- what they do with it. That's my philosophy of life, burning my will."

Before coming on this European tour, Carmen McRae stopped in New York to narrate a concert called "Ladies Sing the Blues." It was an evening dedicated to and featuring some of the great blues singers — many of them long retired.

"I'm not a blues person, so I found it fantastic, like I was in the audience. A lot of the women there I didn't know. Women like Sippie Wallace, Big Mama Thornton and Beulah Bryant sang that night, and they did things that I guess you could say celebrated the independent woman and the joy of good food, good times and good sex. Sippie Wallace was born way back in the 1890s and she wore an old fur piece — you know, the kind that still has the head and tail on it — and when she stood in front of that audience she looked very, very grand."

No matter where she is — New York, the West Coast, or here in a part of the world where she has rarely worked — Carmen McRae is one of those people who are easily and often recognized. "It's very flattering. People come up and say they know who I am and like what I sing. Someone once came up and said, 'When you sing you're very truthful.' That's one of the nicest things anyone's ever said to me. A complete stranger walks up and says he understands what I'm doing. That makes me very happy."

Firm and Recognition

Though being recognized is part of the fun of being a singer — "Hell, yes, it is" — she staunchly maintains a great deal of privacy. "I live alone. I've got a big house with four bedrooms and four bathrooms and a lot of land and a swimming pool and I don't want anyone else there. I don't want to share it with anyone. I can do whatever I want anytime I want to and that's exactly the way I like it."

Yet it doesn't keep her from having a good time when people stop her to say hello. "A guy walks up to me on the street last month in New York. I was in a grocery store. He says to me, 'Did anyone ever tell you that you look like Carmen McRae?' I laugh. 'Yeah, a million times.' Then he says, 'Lady, you even sound like her.' What can I tell you, except that I love it?"

Museums

Mansion Is Now a Shrine to Slain Mountbatten

By Susan Heller Anderson

ROMSEY, England (NYT) — Broadlands, a magnificent 40-room Georgian mansion surrounded by 6,000 acres of park and farmland that reopened to the public in the spring, is not just another stately home. As the estate of the late Earl Mountbatten of Burma, who was killed by Irish terrorists last August, Broadlands is now a shrine to Britain's last war hero.

"My father loved the house and felt that members of the public should see it," said Countess Mountbatten of Burma, the earl's eldest daughter, who inherited the title under a special provision. Her son, Lord Romsey, has inherited Broadlands and occupies his grandfather's quarters. "We are carrying out his wishes," Lady Mountbatten added, "and it still remains very much a family home."

The house, 87 miles southwest of London in Hampshire, was opened to the public in May, 1979, to help defray the costs of its maintenance, but was closed immediately upon Lord Mountbatten's death. Officially, the first opening was Prince

Charles, who had called the earl "Uncle Dickie" and whose life and education were strongly influenced by him. A cousin of both Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, Lord Mountbatten was a close and beloved member of the royal family.

Since Broadlands was built, in the mid-16th century, it has welcomed dozens of kings and heads of state. The mulberry trees planted by King James I in 1607 still stand in the 20-acre garden, landscaped by William Kent and Capability Brown, next to those planted 350 years later by Queen Elizabeth II. One of its owners, Viscount Palmerston, was prime minister during the reign of Queen Victoria, who led the family celebrations at Lord Mountbatten's christening.

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip spent their honeymoon at Broadlands. Set in a vast expanse of lawn of a greenness that only four full-time English gardeners can produce, the Palladian-style mansion overlooks the River Test.

After having several owners, Broadlands was acquired in 1736 by the Palmerston family, which embellished it with art and fine decorations. It eventually became the property of Sir Ernest Cassel, the multimillionaire financial adviser to and confidant of King Edward VII, then passed in 1939, along with a fortune then worth \$100 million, to his granddaughter, Edwina Ashley, wife of Lord Mountbatten. She died in 1960.

"We went to live there when I was 15," recalled the present Lady Mountbatten. "Of course, we were all married there and the house hasn't changed at all, except during the war, when three-quarters of it was a hospital."

Sculpture, Van Dyck

Several rooms, decorated in the classic Wedgwood style, house a collection of ancient Greek and Roman sculpture. The dining room boasts four Van Dycks and radiator grilles by the painter and muralist Rex John Whistler. In the main hall, delicate gilded moldings set off small inset paintings by Swiss portrait painter Angelica Kauffman.

Conductor Malcolm Sargent and Noel Coward played the baby grand piano there. Family pictures, signed portraits of world leaders, framed portraits of loved ones and a collection of scrimshaw and ivory boxes are personal touches of family life that do not exist on the normal stately home circuit.

The study is lined with 18th-century French books bound in Moroccan leather and lettered in gold. There are three immense hand-painted coronation books of the czars, a reminder that Lord Mountbatten was related to the Romanovs, as he was to almost all the ruling houses of Europe, through a complicated lineage that can be traced to the ninth century.

Almost everywhere are the mementos of a remarkable life: Lord Mountbatten's naval dress uniform, with its array of medals; the cocked hat of the Admiral of the Fleet; the gold stick symbolizing the Monarch's Protector; the sword of honor of the City of London; the Japanese surrender sword he acquired when he was Supreme Allied Commander for Southeast Asia. A corridor is lined on both sides with scale models of the ships he commanded during his naval career.

There were many other facets to that life. Some 150 polo trophies fill one showcase, along with photographs of his swashbuckling moments on the field with such men-about-Europe as the 16th Marquis de Portago.

Before his death Lord Mountbatten wrote a brochure describing the house, in which he said: "As usual, at Christmas my whole family was gathered here for the festivities — two daughters, two sons and 10 grandchildren. The place was alive with laughter and happiness and the more I thought about it, the more I realized how different the house seemed with people in it, and how much I enjoyed sharing its beauty with others."

"It was the focal point of the family," Lady Mountbatten said.

The house is open to the public every day through Sept. 28, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Last admissions are at 5 p.m. Admission is about \$3.10 for adults, \$2.15 for students, the elderly and the disabled, and \$1.80 for children.

Archaeology at Schleswig

Convicts Sift Silt for Viking Remains

By Colin Narbrough

SCHLESWIG, West Germany (Reuters) — A small band of convicts is sifting the silt and ooze from the sea bed just across the bay from this quiet northern cathedral town, uncovering the remains of the Vikings' first urban community.

The commercial center of Hedeby, also called Haderby, flourished between 800 and 1000. Before it was sacked and destroyed in 1066, it was a pivotal point between the North Sea and the Baltic, between heathen Scandinavia and Christian Central and Western Europe.

But shifting frontiers played a cruel trick on this major Viking settlement and strategic link of defense for the Danish Viking kings who founded it.

Bismarck's Prussia, after decades of dispute with a declining Denmark, made Schleswig-Holstein a German province in a brief, bitter war with the Danes in the middle of the last century. Hedeby was left inside German territory, a grassed-over and largely forgotten, yet vital, part of Scandinavia's past.

A few Danes tried to reopen the secrets of Hedeby at the end of the 1800s, and in Hitler's time there were more digs, seeking support for Nazi myths about the essential superiority of the Aryans.

What really started things moving, however, was the discovery of the remains of a 65-foot Viking ship in 1933 in the narrow inlet on which the half-circle-shaped, earthen-walled town was located.

This provided the momentum for the current recovery project, which aims at preserving every last fragment of the Viking wreck and housing it in a museum still to be built.

Piers Found

Raising the ship has led to a find that the archaeologists are overjoyed about — the wooden piers that formed the port at Hedeby, a Viking dockland and a rich source of raw archaeological material.

The size of Hedeby's population at its height remains a mystery.

Within the earthen wall, which still stands, the town covered about 60 acres. The fraction of this area excavated shows that it was closely packed with buildings, mostly timber dwellings.

The remains of Hedeby were not tillers of the soil. The town evidently produced tools, glassware and jewelry, the finest samples of which are on loan to the major Viking exhibition that opens in New York this autumn after a season in London.

They also dealt in furs, slaves and amber from the Baltic and Arab silver brought along the Viking river trade routes across Russia. In Hedeby these could be exchanged for "Western" goods from cities of the Holy Roman Empire.

Today, where all this commerce once flourished, cows graze in lush meadows with only the noise of the archaeological work to disturb them. The only inhabitants of what must have once been the Viking equivalent of Constantinople are a squad of inmates from the local prison. Their temporary home is a wooden barracks just above their watery workplace.

Site foreman Hans Ohm sees Hedeby as no place for academic archaeologists. "With the amount of soil and mud we have to shovel out, what we need is muscle. That's

MUNICH — Joan Banz opens her tour of the City of Hedeby July 25 at 9 p.m.

COPENHAGEN — Ed Vilgen and Richard Banz are at the Hedeby tour July 26, Dals Jorden the 27th, Marit Sals and Lea Kertze the 30th and Leon Rasmussen the 31st.

ATHENS — The Delta Rhythm Boys are at the Hedeby tour July 26, fielding a seven-week engagement. They start their annual Scandinavian tour next month in Helsinki.

PARIS — The Bay Bryn Trio is at the Hedeby tour July 27, followed by Art Farmer and his quartet July 28-31. Drummer Michael Silva is being featured at the Cerveau de la Hedeby through the 26th. Joe Lee Wilson and his quartet at 8:30 p.m. and Salas at 10:30 are appearing nightly at the Chapelle des Lombards and Jack Hammer now headlines the bill at the Den Camille.

— FRANK VAN BRAZLE

why these men are here," he said. As he spoke, the inmates were uncovering what appeared to be the site of a shipwright's works.

Arts Agenda

ON TOUR — The European Community Youth Orchestra, composed of young musicians from the nine member nations of the European Community, opens an eight-concert tour Aug. 8 in Stuttgart, followed by appearances in Salzburg, Vienna (Italy), Fontevraud (France), Lucerne, Luzernburg, Amsterdam and ending Aug. 23 at the Edinburgh Festival. Claudio Abbado will conduct all the concerts except that at the Salzburg Festival Aug. 12, which will be conducted by Herbert von Karajan, and Edward Heath, the former British prime minister, will conduct Mozart's "Hercules" overture at each concert. Among the soloists will be the violinists Anne-Sophie Mutter, Silvano Minzi, Salvatore Accardo and Thomas Brandis, violist Bruno Giuranna and tenor Placido Domingo.

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Actor Peter Sellers, 54, Dies After Heart Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

ish but he was educated in a Roman Catholic school.

The man who was later to earn more than \$1.5 million yearly spent his early days in sleazy theatrical boarding houses and the dreary backstages of provincial music halls. He learned to play the drums and the ukulele and managed to gain a foothold in show business.

During World II he served in Burma, India and the Middle East as an armorer on Spitfire aircraft. At the war's end he was finally booked into London's famous vaudeville house, the Windmill Theatre, to do comic turns between made acts.

BBC Phone Call

His biggest theatrical break came on a phone call to the British Broadcasting Corporation in which he introduced himself to the radio producer with two different voices, and it brought him an audition.

On the BBC he became an institution and a constant source of delight to listeners with his vocal impersonations on the Goon Show series on which he and his fellow styled Gooms, Spike Milligan, Harry Secombe, Eric Sykes and Michael Bentine, behaved in irreverent, zany styles. The series ran for seven years.

As his fame grew, Mr. Sellers continued to discount theories on acting methods and techniques. He attributed his acting abilities to intuition alone. And for all his screen exposure, Mr. Sellers was always withdrawn.

"I am no fun at a party," he once observed. "There is nothing I fear more than that awful silence which falls when I join a group and I know people are thinking: 'This is it. Any minute he's going to do something that'll have us in stitches.' I never do, of course. I just sit in a corner."

Mr. Sellers is survived by his wife, Lynne Frederick, an actress. In 1963, after 11 years of marriage, he was divorced from Anne Hayes, a former actress. They had a daughter, Susan, and a son, Michael. In February, 1964, Mr. Sellers married Britt Ekland, a Swedish actress. They had a daughter, Victoria, and were divorced in 1968.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

FORUM DES HALLES Rue de l'Arc en Ciel, 75001 Paris
Shows at 2, 5:30 and 9 p.m.
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

U.S., China in Accord on Textile Trade

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP-DJ) — The United States and China have reached agreement on a bilateral textile and apparel trade accord, Reubin Rivkin, U.S. international trade negotiator, said today.

Mr. Rivkin said that no further details will be made public until the two governments exchange formal documents, probably next week.

The agreement calls for Chinese export restraint and U.S. import quotas on a wide range of textile and apparel products from China. The United States and China have been attempting to reach such an agreement for more than a year.

Bulova to Announce a New Watch Battery

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP-DJ) — The Bulova Watch Co. now seems to have devised a battery that will not have to be replaced.

At a New York trade show on Saturday, the company will reportedly announce the "Thermatron," which converts body heat into electricity, according to Bulova, wearing a watch with a Thermatron inside recharges a battery, allowing the timepiece to run indefinitely.

Bulova expects Thermatron watches to be ready for sale "in the upper price range" by late next year. The Thermatron could renew Bulova's edge in watch technology. It started falling behind about five years ago when it reportedly decided that digital, or all-electronic, watches were fad items.

Artificial Island Approved for Dome Pete

OTTAWA, July 24 (AP-DJ) — The Canadian government has approved construction of an artificial island for exploratory drilling for oil and gas in the Beaufort Sea by Canadian Marine Drilling Ltd., a unit of Dome Petroleum Ltd., Calgary.

The island will be constructed and a well drilled 25 nautical miles off the coast of the Northwest Territories. Construction will begin this summer with completion expected in 1981 in preparation for the 1982 drilling season.

Dresdner Bank Balance Sheet Down in '80

FRANKFURT, July 24 (Reuters) — Dresdner Bank said its parent balance sheet total fell to 72.95 billion Deutsche marks in the first half this year from 77.62 billion DM at the end of 1979 and compared with 68.93 billion DM at the end of 1978.

The group balance sheet total was little changed at 153 billion DM, the bank said in a shareholders' letter. Credit business eased at the start of this year after the rapid increase of late 1979, but credit volume at June 30 was to 56.79 billion DM from 55.89 billion DM at the end of last year, the bank said.

Union Oil, Cities Service Profits Climb

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP-DJ) — Two more major U.S. oil companies, Union Oil of California and Cities Service, reported sharply higher earnings for the second quarter and for the first half.

Union Oil's net income rose 52 percent in the second quarter and 43 percent in the first half, and Cities Service earnings rose nearly 40 percent in the second quarter and nearly 79 percent in the six months.

Union Oil's earnings, however, fell 88 percent in the company's fiscal third quarter and 64 percent in the nine months ended June 30. In the year-to-date periods, however, Ashland had extraordinarily large earnings that largely reflected profit from the sale of assets.

Nissan Clears Way for U.S. Truck Factory

OKYO, July 24 (AP-DJ) — Japan's second largest automaker, Nissan, will establish a U.S. subsidiary by the end of July as a step in its plan to build a pickup truck factory in the United States, a spokesman said today.

The spokesman said Nissan has not decided where it will locate the factory, which will produce 10,000 light trucks within three to five years. A decision is expected by the end of August.

Bayer Uncertain About Production Cutbacks

EVERKUSEN, West Germany, July 24 (Reuters) — Bayer is still uncertain whether production cutbacks will be necessary at its Leverkusen plant following the explosion in the isocyanate plant on July 10.

A company spokesman said.

Chemical products that were formerly burnt in the damaged plant are being stored and Bayer has contacted other firms with similar incinerators about their possible disposal, he said. The incinerator plant is expected to start operations in spring, 1981, and Bayer is covered by insurance for damage, estimated at around 15 million Deutsche marks, he added.

CURRENCY RATES

Bank exchange rates for July 24, 1980, excluding bank service charges

Currency	Per U.S. \$	Per U.S. \$	Per U.S. \$	Per U.S. \$	Per U.S. \$	Per U.S. \$	Per U.S. \$	Per U.S. \$	Per U.S. \$
Canada	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36
Italy	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Japan	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60
Switzerland	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
U.K.	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96
West Germany	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36

Selected Over-the-Counter

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	125 1/4	AT&T	42 3/4	GE	29 1/4	Westinghouse	24 1/4	Johnson & Johnson	52 1/4
Boeing	78 1/4	Rockwell	48 1/4	Lockheed	45 1/4	Northrop	42 1/4	Raytheon	40 1/4
General Electric	29 1/4	General Motors	24 1/4	Ford	22 1/4	Chrysler	20 1/4	Stellantis	18 1/4
Alcoa	18 1/4	Aluminum	16 1/4	Steel	14 1/4	Iron	12 1/4	Copper	10 1/4
Gold	340 1/4	Silver	16 1/4	Palladium	14 1/4	Platinum	12 1/4	Uranium	10 1/4

Profits Squeeze Appears Likely for European Chemical Makers

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP-DJ) — The rapid retrenchment in Western Europe's chemical market will cut deeply into profits of major European producers this year.

The sales decline that started abruptly in March has already spurred price cutting by continental European companies and plant curtailments in Britain, where chemical concerns are even more severely hit.

"With Europe's dropoff in industrial production in 1980, chemicals will almost certainly drop," declares Chris Burbridge, an investment analyst at Phillips & Drew, a London stockbroker.

Besides the drag of a general business slowdown, European chemical concerns are being hurt by substantial stockpiling from last year in advance of expected price increases; inroads into the market by aggressive selling of lower-cost U.S. imports; and the sales-inhibiting impact of strong currencies, such as the pound.

Hurting, too, are rising prices for natural gas and oil. The cost of such raw materials for European chemical

COMPANY REPORTS

Company	Revenue	Profit	Per Share	Company	Revenue	Profit	Per Share
Japan				Murphy Oil			
Dai Nippon Printing	423,980	373,940		Revenue	6,800	6,108	N.Q.
Revenue	18,250	15,220		Profit	470	291	0.73
Toray				Per Share	4.40	2.77	
Revenue	605,130	492,650		Indust Steel			
Profit	16,420	10,500		Revenue	748.22	956.20	
Netherlands				Profit	22.47	49.15	
Schmalenberger	1,243.74	804.99		Per Share	N.Q.	2.34	
Revenue	234.37	160.90		Johnson & Johnson			
Profit	2,405.65	1,557.00		Revenue	1,210	1,040	
Per Share	425.38	288.96		Profit	100.26	88.44	
United States				Per Share	1.63	1.44	
American Express	1,360	1,150		Minnesota Mining			
Revenue	98.2	91.6		Revenue	1,520	1,350	
Profit	1.37	1.29		Profit	157.3	161.6	
Per Share	2.60	1.64		Per Share	1.34	1.38	
California				Missouri Pacific			
Revenue	2,650	2,210		Revenue	508.4	467.4	
Profit	175.8	164.9		Profit	44.65	41.69	
Per Share	2.46	2.31		Per Share	2.90	2.71	
Ashland Oil				Consolidated Freight			
Revenue	2,120	1,810		Revenue	919.03	815.78	
Profit	46.54	39.43		Profit	41.35	68.27	
Per Share	1.53	1.12		Per Share	1.47	2.63	
Charter				Eastman Kodak			
Revenue	6,150	4,770		Revenue	2,130	1,800	
Profit	169.87	473.36		Profit	272.5	222.7	
Per Share	5.60	13.66		Per Share	1.69	1.38	
Delta Air Lines				Florida Power & Light			
Revenue	1,110	1,080		Revenue	556.06	440.03	
Profit	8.68	80.62		Profit	42.87	17.06	
Per Share	0.52	3.31		Per Share	0.83	0.22	
Eastman Kodak				Goodyear Tire & Rubber			
Revenue	2,260	1,610		Revenue	2,070	2,130	
Profit	50.37	87.15		Profit	43.1	53.4	
Per Share	1.72	4.00		Per Share	0.59	0.74	

Hunt Brothers, in an Interview, Put Family Worth at \$8 Billion

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP) — The Hunt brothers, in a rare interview, told Fortune magazine that their family's holdings are probably worth eight or nine times the \$1.1 billion they borrowed to bail themselves out of a silver trading debacle.

The interview, published in the magazine's Aug. 11 issue, provided insights into the life of the brothers. Herbert Hunt said, for example, that his brother Nelson Bunker

Bundesbank Extends Liquidity Injection

FRANKFURT, July 24 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's Bundesbank today decided to accept tenders from banks for a credit against securities starting July 28. The action effectively extends the injection of liquidity into the money market accomplished by a similar move in early July.

The Bundesbank cut the interest rate on this form of lending to 9.2 percent from 9.82 percent on the earlier action, but left its key discount and Lombard lending rates unchanged. Sources said the lower rate offered on the short-term credit is the first signal that the Bundesbank is reversing its policy of high interest rates.

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U.S. \$50,000,000 —
FLOATING RATE
NOTES DUE 1991

For the six months, July 15, 1980, to January 14, 1981, the notes will carry an interest rate of 9.50% per annum.

The interest due January 15, 1981, against coupon n° 3 will be U.S. \$49.19 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (184) divided by 360.

The Principal Paying Agent, SOCIETE GENERALE, ALSAACIENNE DE BANQUE, 15, Ave. de la Liberté, LUXEMBOURG.

NYSE Prices Finish Lower As Attempted Rally Fizzles

NEW YORK, July 24 (UPI) — Prices were lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange today as a late rally attempt fizzled.

Trading was fairly active. The Dow Jones industrial average, a 1.28-point winner yesterday, was off 2.47 points to close at 926.11. It has gained about 170 points in its spring-summer rally.

Declines led advances by about 7-to-6. Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the market has been consolidating the gains it made in the rally that began in mid-April and which has rolled along in a fashion that has not been seen on Wall Street in recent years.

Some profit taking was inevitable in light of the large gains posted in the last three months, brokers said. But the selling has not been strong and that is one reason they think the rally has a bit further to go.

Investors were encouraged that Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank and Manufacturers Bank of Los Angeles reduced their prime lending rate to 10 1/4 percent from 11 1/4 percent.

Most other banks have posted an 11 percent rate in recent days. Government and private economists have predicted that the prime,

which reached a record 20 percent in April, will drop to 10 percent or below by the end of the year.

This action is putting pressure on institutions to get into the market soon now that a rally is under way and yields on short-term money instruments are declining.

In Washington, Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, former Fed chief Arthur Burns and Treasury Secretary William Miller all told congressional committees that they were opposed to introduction of a tax cut bill at this time. They did not rule out support for such a measure later this year.

City Investing, which lost 1 1/4 points yesterday, was active and lower after an opening block of 200,000 shares at 22 1/4. City Investing yesterday rejected a \$1.2 billion takeover offer from Tamco Enterprises.

First Charter Financial made the list with a block of 100,000 shares at 16 1/4. Pullman Corp. was active because of a block of 150,000 shares at 32 1/4.

Mobil, which reported second-quarter earnings of \$3.24 a share versus \$1.97 a year ago, was active. Charter Co. was lower. The Jacksonville, Fla., conglomerate with large oil interests reported a second-quarter loss of \$8.7 million versus a profit of \$80.6 million a year ago.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

On January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42
On July 21, 1980: U.S. \$82.56

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heiding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.



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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Open	High	Low
------	------	-----	-------	------	------	------	-----

[illegible][illegible]

(Advertisement)

July 1980: Vol. 9 No. 7

Amid the continuing sporadic oil price hikes, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) reached a new price-fixing agreement for crude oil at its general meeting in Algiers early June this year.

Good business prospect

Meanwhile, the domestic economy continues to expand steadily as a "microeconomic" business activities are increasingly doing well. According to a short-term economic survey of principal enterprises conducted by the Bank of Japan (as of May), the number of private companies, both in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, which consider the present business condition as "good" exceeds by 23 points the number of those which view the current situation as "bad."

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According to the breakdown of the real GNP growth, export increased by 6.8 per cent during the January-March period, compared with the previous three-month period, whereas import marked a 3.6 per cent decrease. And the surplus of the current account, which showed a 30.2 per cent increase over the previous three-month period, largely contributed to the extensive growth of GNP over the whole year. Furthermore, in terms of investment in both the private and public sectors has increased by 46.1 per cent over the previous three-month period contributing greatly to the GNP growth.

Exports and foreign goods

The actual operation rate in the manufacturing industry in April was about 91 per cent, and the uptrend experienced in the past seems unlikely to occur at present.

Favorable trend in export and steady equipment investment

Of all the demand factors, the favorable tone in export is particularly notable. The customs-cleared export in May marked a sharp increase as compared to the corresponding month of last year — a 27.1 per cent increase in terms of the dollar or a 38.9 per cent increase based on the yen.

As for the future trend, there

Although the overall nation's economy is coming steady, everything is not going well in all the aspects of the economy.

A look at the recent business trend in terms of industrial production activity, shows that the industrial production dropped sharply by 3.3 per cent in March from the previous month and then increased by 1.8 per cent in April.

With regard to the future outlook, the increasing trend in production seems to have entered a lull with the forecast

the current balance in May ended in a deficit of \$962 million.

The private equipment investment as well as demands for export has played a leading role in boosting the nation's economy. The increasing trend in the equipment investment is likely to continue for some time.

Weak demand in field of household economy.

In contrast to the favorable trend in the demand for exports and equipment investment, demand in the field of the

index of manufacturing industry production predicting that the production rate will decrease by 0.1 per cent in May and 0.6 per cent in June as compared to the previous month, respectively.

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As for the future trend, there

are some factors to be concerned about — a full-scale business recession in the United States, rising economic frictions between Japan and other countries caused by rapid increase in Japanese exports, and a reversal toward higher appreciation of the yen. Judging from the future indexes, the export letters of credit, however, the increasing trend in export seems due to continue for a while.

Although the export is on the increase, dollar-based import is running at a high level mainly due to crude price hikes. The balance of payments thus continues to suffer deficits.

After seasonal adjustment,

Weak demand in field of household economy.

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Bourne, Sydney.

Qtr-to-qtr change (%)

Trends in demand (real)

Quarter	Qtr-to-qtr change (%)
1	2.0
2	2.0
3	2.4
4	2.2
5	2.0
6	1.8

Year	Quarter	Ratio (approx.)
1977	I	0.85
	II	1.15
	III	0.55
	IV	1.10
1978	I	1.15
	II	0.75
	III	1.25

Source: The Bank of Japan and the

households in the country showed a nominal 8.2 per cent increase as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

However, in real terms, it was only a 0.2 per cent increase due to the rise of consumer prices. Furthermore, related to sales, such as sales by large retail stores and the average outstanding balance of bank notes, all seem to have a declining trend.

Should the consumer prices continue to rise, consumer sentiment will take a cautious step which, in turn, will adversely affect the personal consumption.

The private investment in housing is expected to be

Talk it over
The international
that lies

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The diagram shows a line labeled 'Domestic demand' which is a solid line. A dashed line labeled 'Final domestic demand' is shown below it. A line labeled 'GNP' is shown below the dashed line.

The chart displays fiscal spending across several periods. The x-axis is labeled with Roman numerals I, II, III, IV, and I, II, corresponding to the years 1979 and 1980. A line graph is overlaid on the bars, showing a sharp decline from the first period in 1979 (I) through the fourth period (IV), and then a slight increase in the first period of 1980 (I). The bars themselves show a similar pattern, with a significant drop in the third period (III) and a peak in the fourth period (IV).

Uprising wholesale price

As far as price developments are concerned, the wholesale price dropped by 0.2 per cent in May from the previous month, the first time in 19 months since November, 1978, after which the current trend of price falling started.

On the side from the wholesale price decreases stemming from the higher yen quotation, domestic commodity prices tried to rise.

Meanwhile, consumer prices for the metropolitan Tokyo area in May increased by 0.7 per

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	High	Low	Clos.	M.C.				
Composite			69.68	-0.08	May	N.T.	N.T.	+75
Industrials			69.88	-0.09	Nov	N.T.	N.T.	+75
Utilities			60.72	-0.02	Mar	N.T.	N.T.	+75
Finance			66.59	-0.34	Jul	N.T.	N.T.	+75

2 lots

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

	July 24, 1988	July 26, 1988
Buy	156 1/8	156 1/8
Sales	362 3/4	362 3/4
Short	389	389

[illegible]

JAN	Low	High	Close	Chg.
	139.79	140.39	139.95	-0.05

FUTURES DOW JONES			
Through New York Industrial Index Fund Prices in U.S.\$			
Maturity	bid/offer quotes	Business days last week	low/high
	1400/79s t.t.	July 24	
Jan 31	1422/79s	90/7932	
Aug. 28	1420/79s	91/7932	
Sep. 25	1420/7932	91/7932	

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Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Bank	29 Aug. 80	28 March 80	Options
London	468.58	469.74	
Midwest-CJ index	4799.96	Previos: 4837.47	

U.S. \$25,000,000 made by the European Coal and Steel Community.

The Commission of the European Communities announces that the annual installment of bonds amounting to U.S. \$3,000,000 has been purchased

10	22.00-21.50	21.50-21.00
20	22.00-21.50	21.50-21.00
30	22.00-21.50	21.50-21.00
40	22.00-21.50	21.50-21.00
50	22.00-21.50	21.50-21.00
60	22.00-21.50	21.50-21.00
70	22.00-21.50	21.50-21.00
80	22.00-21.50	21.50-21.00
90	22.00-21.50	21.50-21.00
100	22.00-21.50	21.50-21.00

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Bethlehem St.

In a Guilty Plea

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Bethlehem Steel confessed in court today that it illegally raised a fund of more than \$1.7 million, paid \$400,000 of it in bribes between 1972 and 1976 to get business from representative ship owners.

The confession was through Peter Fleming, lawyer for Bethlehem Steel, in entering a plea in behalf of the company on charges of conspiracy, mail fraud and wire fraud.

The plea was accepted in District Court in Manhattan. Judge Robert Sweet, who set 25 for sentencing. Bethlehem

be fined a maximum of \$51,800.

China Alleges Soviet Spying

HONG KONG, July 24 (AP) — China today accused the Union of carrying out spying ties close to its southern coast.

The Chinese news agency said that Soviet warships had been on reconnaissance missions in the Gulf of Tonkin, the Pearl River estuary and Shantou. Official drilling has been reported in the gulf and estuary, and Shantou area that has been earmarked for China for foreign investments. The agency also said the Soviet

Libyans Accept Atomic Safeguards

VIENNA, July 24 (Reuters)—Libya has agreed to accept International Atomic Energy Agency guards designed to ensure that its nuclear material is not used for military purposes, the Vienna agency said today.

A spokesman said the agree-

This obliged Libya to agree with the agency on a plan of nuclear safeguards

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Age Group	U.S. should take action to reduce global warming (%)
18-29	85
30-49	75
50-69	65
70+	55

The next DKB monthly report will appear Aug. 26.

Closing Prices, July 23, 1980

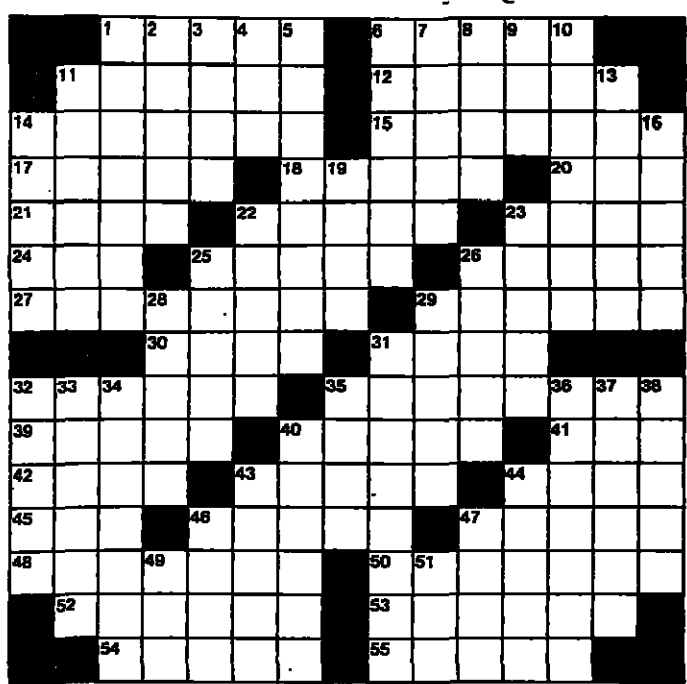
Montreal Stocks

Canadian Indexes

guide in Paris. Qualified & experienced. Paris 364 79 03.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Showy outburst
6 Pencils that have seen better days
11 Like lights in a blackout
12 Principles
14 Like a lemon
15 Bulldog, for one
17 Make modifications
18 Shelter, food, etc.
20 Rope strand
21 Churns
22 Work by O'Hara or O. Henry
23 Actor John from Joplin
24 Hot time in Le Havre
25 Franks' accompaniment
26 Baccarat player's plunger
27 What polite people pay
29 Enrage
30 Relative degree
31 Outdistance
32 Kin of the rhinoceros
- 35 "Sunrise —," Glenn Miller hit
39 Northern constellation
40 High-spirited horse
41 Solidify
42 Foldable beds
43 —-lo, children's game
44 Leslie Caron role: 1953
45 "rambling wreck..."
46 Allegro or andante
47 Plate for John Paul II
48 Bar
50 Make Mickey move
52 River or lake in Tex. and La
53 Interact realistically
54 Construction worker
55 Blacksmith-inventor: 1804-86
- 3 Part of Saudi Arabia
4 Introspective group
5 Armadillo or anteater
6 Does some conning
7 Tot's glassy-eyed bedmate
8 Erats follower
9 Parlay, e.g.
10 Pension, e.g.
11 Expand
13 Comfort
14 Sauce
15 Flavoring
16 Synthetic fiber
19 Extremely long time
22 Dissenting bodies
23 Lord — Powell
25 Pessimists on Wall Street
26 Founded
28 Snoops
29 Comedian
31 Navigational aid on a sailboat
32 Unspoken
33 Rose-garden emanations
34 How the bride's heart beats
35 Word with back or short
36 Shake up
37 Erase
38 Couperus's "—- Vere": 1889
40 Actress Elke
43 Sierra
44 President of Texas: 1838-41
46 Labor
47 Battery
49 Sports page abbr.
51 Rosalynn Carter, — Smith

DOWN

- 1 Lineup in a liquor store
2 Comes on like Circe

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SPIN DIAL SEDAN
LABS IONA TREVI
AROE SUNN RABIN
STRESS IDEA IWO
WITHECEILING
NUCH NATURAL
ASSISTING STAKE
LOTT SINOES TILIN
LABARS ELOPMENT
STROKES AARE
RAISEDYERROOF
NEO MERE NICKLE
ABUMP EYTA ERLE
TOTTIE DRIN RAID
ONEND SEED SES

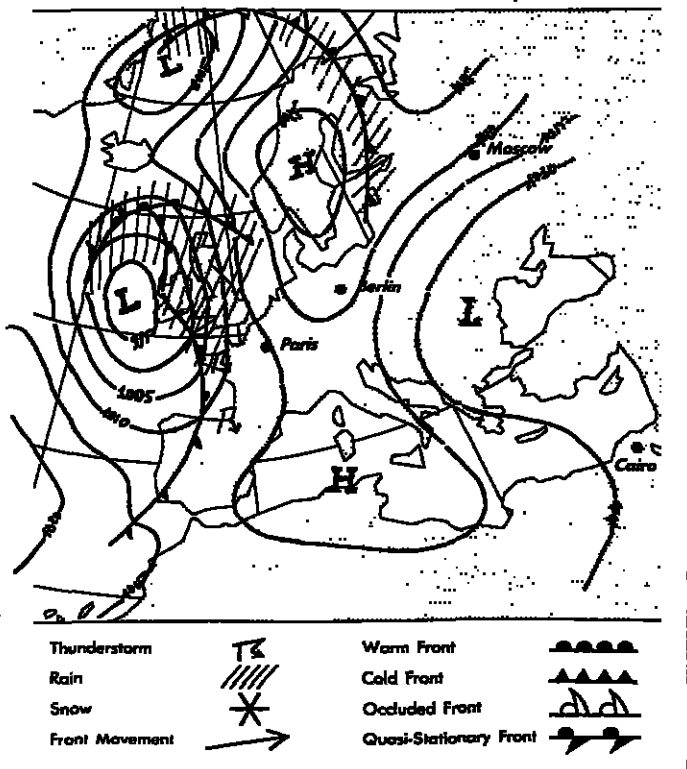
WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair	MADRID	34	93	Fair
AMSTERDAM	21	70	Fair	MAJAI	31	88	Fair
ANKARA	29	84	Fair	MILAN	28	82	Fair
ATHENS	29	84	Fair	MONTREAL	22	71	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	70	Fair	MOSCOW	24	76	Overcast
BELGRADE	21	70	Overcast	MUNICH	24	76	Fair
BERLIN	24	75	Fair	NEW YORK	24	76	Fair
BRUSSELS	20	68	Cloudy	NICE	22	71	Fair
BUCHAREST	22	73	Cloudy	OSLO	21	70	Overcast
BUDAPEST	22	73	Cloudy	PARIS	22	72	Fair
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair	PRAGUE	23	73	Fair
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Fair	ROME	25	77	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Fair	SOFIA	18	64	Fair
DUBLIN	15	59	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	24	75	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	20	68	Cloudy	TENRAN	21	69	Fair
FLORENCE	26	79	Fair	TELAVIV	27	81	Fair
FRANKFURT	26	79	Fair	TOKYO	27	81	Showers
GENEVA	26	79	Fair	TUNIS	30	86	Fair
HELSINKI	24	75	Fair	VIENNA	27	77	Fair
HONG KONG	34	97	Fair	WARSAW	19	66	Fog
HOUSTON	30	87	Fair	WASHINGTON	29	83	Fair
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair	ZURICH	25	79	Fair
JAKARTA	26	79	Fair				
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Fair				
LISBON	21	70	Fair				
LONDON	21	70	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	31	87	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; Tokyo at 0000 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2300 GMT, all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



Kidney Lost, Found at Airport

LOS ANGELES, July 24 (AP) — A misplaced box resulted in a panic-stricken half hour for two surgeons yesterday at Los Angeles International Airport. The box contained a human kidney to be transplanted into a patient.

The physicians told Pacific Southwest Airlines clerks that the cooled and insulated organ would deteriorate after only six hours. However, 35 minutes later, a call to the lost and found department of Continental Airlines revealed that someone had found the metal box and turned it in.

An airline spokesman said that no one wrote down the physicians' names or their hospital affiliation, explaining that their credibility was not questioned "because we don't have very many people coming in to report a missing kidney."

GOOD AFTERNOON, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN...THIS IS YOUR STEWARDESS SPEAKING.

OUR FLIGHT HAS BEEN DELAYED TEMPORARILY WHILE THE MECHANIC REPAIRS A MINOR PROBLEM...

BAM BAM BAM KICK KICK KICK

GIVE IT ANOTHER KICK... I THOUGHT IT SOUNDED KIND OF FUNNY ON THE LAST TRIP...

FLUNK FLUNK A FLUNK

HEY, MAN, WHAT'S HAPPENIN'?

I'M TRYING TO WRITE A SONG THAT'LL MOVE PEOPLE.

I THINK YOU'VE GOT A HIT... THERE ISN'T A SOUL LEFT.

DAGWOOD! I FOUND YOUR WALLET!

NOW, MAY I HAVE A TEN DOLLAR REWARD TO USE ON MY SHOPPING TRIP?

I DIDN'T KNOW MY WALLET WAS LOST—WHERE'D YOU FIND IT?

IN OUR BEDROOM ON TOP OF YOUR DRESSER

NO...

HEY! I LIKE THAT! IT HAS A CERTAIN RING TO IT!

IN MY BUSINESS YOU GOTTA KEEP COMING UP WITH STUFF THAT GRABS THEM

WHAT'S NEW, ANDY?

COULD BE WORSE, EH?

MUCH WORSE—HIS WIFE LEFT HIM BUT HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW DIDN'T

THIS IS MELVIN SLANK, WINNER OF THE JUNIOR DEBATE CONTEST

SINCE YOU HEARD NEITHER MY ARGUMENT NOR REBUTALS, THE FORMALITY OF CONGRATULATIONS CANNOT BE SINCERE

HOW DID A KID SO SMALL GET A TROPHY THAT BIG STUCK IN HIS MOUTH?

BUSY, JUNE—OR I THINK I CAN MANAGE TO SPARE ONE MINUTE OF YOUR TIME?

I'VE HAD FOUR NEW PATIENTS REFERRED TO ME TODAY, IF THIS KEEPS UP, I WON'T HAVE TIME FOR MY SOCIAL LIFE.

THAT MIGHT GIVE ME A CHANCE TO CLEAN MY APARTMENT!

SERIOUSLY, THERE ARE SOME THINGS I NEED TO DISCUSS WITH YOU! MAY I STOP BY YOUR PLACE TONIGHT?

WHY AM I DOING THIS? NOW THEY'RE GONNA GET ME FOR LIFE!

I'LL BE THE FIRST CALLED UP, I KNOW IT.

OH, SORRY. "IF CALLED UP BY YOUR COUNTRY, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO GIVE YOUR LIFE TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF U.S. OIL COMPANIES?"

OIL COMPANIES? IT'S ONLY HYPOCRITICAL, MERE TRYING TO GET A HEAD COUNT.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEEXI
MOTEC
TYSSUL
CATIMP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RUMMY TOKEN GOITER PURPLE
Answer: Stick to your diet, and you might lose—YOUR TEMPER

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

GETTING THROUGH

By John McGahern. Harper & Row, 172 pp. \$10.95

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN the first story in John McGahern's "Getting Through" collection, a young woman who wants to write is obsessed by a Chekhov story called "Oysters." She keeps reconstructing it in her mind, altering it to her taste. As she sees it, an 8-year-old boy and his father are starving in the streets of Moscow, refused to beg. The boy sees a sign in front of a restaurant that says, "Oysters."

He asks his father what an oyster is. He has never heard of one. His father explains, and the boy imagines a frog sitting in a shell, staring out with great glittering eyes, its yellow throat moving. It squeals and bites at your lips as you eat it alive.

Oysters and Love
The boy is horrified by the idea of an oyster. Yet, in his hunger, his delirium, he cries, stretching out his hands in the street: "Oysters! Give me some oysters!"

Beautiful in itself, the image is also interesting for the way it establishes a pattern for some of the other stories in "Getting Through." In these stories, the men are like that boy crying out for oysters, only they cry out for love. Love, too, lives in a shell and has great glittering eyes. It squeals and bites at your lips as you eat it alive.

When they are denied love, they are relieved. Not to have to taste the strangeness, to swallow the ambiguity. Isn't the best part, they ask themselves, the crying out, the stretching of the arms, the hunger and the delirium? Hunger is energy, and lovelessness is freedom, "the very day in its suspension," as one character puts it.

In a story called "All Sorts of Impossible Things," a man proposes to a woman he has known for a long time because his hair is beginning to fall out. When she refuses him, he vows to wear a hat for the rest of his life. He will never bare his head again to love, to the sky, the sun or the wind.

Once in a while in "Getting Through," love wins out against all odds. When it does, McGahern, writing about his native Ireland, knows exactly how to describe it. Here is a man looking at a woman who makes him happy for the moment:

"She was not garlanded by fairs or orchards, by a house by the sea, by neither judges nor philosophers. She stood as she was, belonging to the morning, as they both hoped to belong to the evening."

In "The Wine Breath," the lover is a priest, and so the love takes different forms. The priest loves a man who died 30 years ago. It is not a sexual love, but a love for what the man represented, for the world he moved through, a world of familiar sentiments and open fields and the Mass still in Latin.

"It was as if the world of the dead," the priest thinks, "was as available to him as the world of the living." He reflects that "he would be glad of a ghost tonight," to re-

lieve his haunting of himself. McGahern, he expresses his dislocation: "Sometimes he saw himself old man that boys were down to the shore, restrained tension of their need to let them pointed out, stuck in of he seemed about to stumble and then they had to lift the and smile apologetically passers-by while he stood out to sea."

In "Swallows," a young aviator drives out in the rain to find the scene of an accident. They go back to eat at the bazaar's stall and noticing a violin in the driver's car, the sergeant asks play. The surveyor plays a from Paganini. When he, left in the rain again, the left in his shabby, isolated of Paganini, the remoteness a nearness of him.

Gesture of Ambivalence
In "The Gold Watch," a man gives his father a watch, a complex gesture of ambivalence. McGahern knows that his father hates given a son: The young man on with grim satisfaction as he breaks rocks with a trying to destroy the watch, wrist, and then plunges his a barrel of water. The father to destroy not only the gift, but idea of time as well, time that made him old, which has made a father.

Some of the stories in "Getting Through" do a quiet job of making us feel that we are in a familiar epiphany, like a was into a cul-de-sac. McGahern de-sacs, though, tend to have dens. It is also possible: the meaning of some of these lies in the search for meaning, puzzled staring all around. The of perplexity may be most attractive aspect.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

West led the spade four.

Canada Grounds Glider for Go

BAIE COMEAU, Quebec, (UPI) — Canadian authorities mamently grounded a California venturer and his homemade glider today, ending prospect legal attempt to make a transatlantic flight.

It was decided the pilot aircraft did not comply with dian air regulations, a spokesman for the Canadian Transport try said after authorities performed an airworthiness check on the pound craft.

The final ruling on Eagle moon's plan to fly "The Sp California" via the Canadian to Paris was made following a sonal review by Transport Minister Jean-Luc Pepin in Ottawa. I port officials said Canadian ers should not be subjected a cost of a hazardous search a the California, 28, get lost bleak Arctic wastelands.

BRIDGE

By Alan Trus

IF Abraham Lincoln had been a bridge player, one of his most famous remarks might have concluded: "You can't fool all of your opponents all of the time." Unlike the politician, however, the bridge player who brings off a successful deception is entitled to acclaim, provided his move is a legal one within the framework of the game.

In defense the inexperienced player must be wary, for it is much easier to fool your partner than to fool the declarer. The expert picks his spots and can sometimes conjure up subtle moves that are not in any book. An example is the dis-agreed deal.

North strained for a vulnerable game by continuing to three no-trump over two no-trumps. For his opening lead West had to choose between the unbid suits, and tried a low spade with reasonable expectation of finding his partner with length in that suit.

Obviously this lead permits the declarer to score two spade tricks, but East made a brilliant attempt to confuse the issue. When South played low from dummy, he played the spade ten instead of the normal eight. After the play of the eight South would have been forced to play West for the spade ace eventually. As it was, he was left wondering about the location of the jack and the ace.

South won the first trick with the spade king and made a play that was right in theory but wrong in

practice. He led to the heart losing to the king. This is as good a deep finesse when the opponents split three-three, and West hears East a doubleton jack. East won the king and now the diamond queen. South won the ace in dummy, cashed the ace and played a third round hearts. West had to lead in this situation:

It was now clear to everyone the fate of the contract rested South's play of the spade suit could win a trick in that suit would have the entry he needed cash the last three hearts in dummy. Thanks to East's mind-dox play on the first trick, the dealer had a choice: If he played the ace or the queen could be right play from the dummy.

The obvious return was a mound, but West realized that was likely to be futile. If, as likely, a diamond return established two diamond tricks for East, South would be forced to play West the spade ace.

As it happened a diamond return would not have established diamonds, but West did not let that. So he put the declarer to immediate test by leading another low spade.

This was the moment of a foreshadowed by East's play on first trick. After some thought South solved the problem. If he held the spade ace, West would doubt have returned a diamond the spade queen was played in dummy. Nine tricks were in bag.

East was left to reflect that can't fool some declarers all of time but others hardly ever.

DENNIS THE MENACE



AT LEAST WE KNOW IT DON'T SAY WET PAINT.

